'THE BASIC GUIDELINES FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT'

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["Text" of "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990"]

[Text] The Soviet people, under the tested leadership of the Leninist party implementing the economic strategy worked out by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, have achieved further successes in creating the material and technical base for communism and improving the prosperity of the Soviet people. The alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia has been consolidated and the sociopolitical and ideological unity of society has been strengthened. The bonds of friendship of the peoples of the USSR have become even closer. Socialist democracy has been raised to a new level. The social and productive activity of the working people has increased. The role of the soviets of people's deputies, the trade unions and Komsomol has been enhanced. A new Constitution of the USSR, a Constitution of developed socialism, has been adopted.

The cooperation of the USSR with the fraternal socialist countries has widened and become richer. The Soviet Union is consistently implementing a program of struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples and for the relaxation of international tension. Its influence on the course of world events continues to develop steadily. In resolving tasks of economic and cultural construction through the creative activities of the Soviet people and working people of all the union republics, the leading, guiding and organizing role of the Communist Party has grown.

The Soviet people are entering the coming decade, 1981-90, fully resolved to make it a decade of great new deeds and achievements. Guided by the CPSU program and the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses and on the basis of successes achieved by the country, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85, and for the Period Through 1990," have been worked out. They generalize the practice of the building of communism in the USSR, take into account the experience of other socialist countries and embody the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party on some of the most important questions of economic and social development as applied to the specific conditions of the eighties and reflect the peaceful and creative nature of our plans.

Basic Results of the Development of the Economy and the Growth of People's Prosperity for 1976-80

In the 10th 5-Year Plan period, the national economy developed in accordance with the course decided on by the 25th CPSU Congress, a course directed toward a further upsurge in the prosperity of the Soviet people, on the basis of the dynamic development of social production, improvement of its efficiency and the quality of work. The country's natural wealth has increased. Growth in the economic and scientific-technical potential of all branches of material production and of the nonproductive sphere has been achieved. The defense capability of the Soviet state is being maintained at the necessary level. By comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, the national income increased by R400 billion in the total period of years that has elapsed, industrial production by R717 billion and agricultural output by R50 billion. Four-fifths of the national income was taken up directly by consumption by the population and by housing and sociocultural construction.

Capital investment in the national economy over the 5 years totalled R634 billion. Basic assets increased 1.4-fold. More than 1,200 large industrial enterprises were put into operation. [paragraph continues]

A further growth of heavy industry--the foundation of the economy--was ensured. Those industries which determine technical progress developed at an accelerated pace. Fuel extraction, electricity generation and the production of ferrous and nonferrous metals increased. The output of consumer goods went up by 21 percent, including output of cultural and domestic goods by 41 percent. There was a wider variety of goods, and their quality was improved. Scientific and technical progress was speeded up. The scale of the introduction of new technology into the national economy grew. The technical level of production improved. A large contribution to accomplishing these tasks was made by Soviet science.

The party's agrarian policy was consistently implemented. The material-technical base of agriculture, which is becoming increasingly industrialized, was strengthened. Capital investment in this sphere over the whole range of works totalled over R170 billion, or more than 27 percent of the total volume of capital investment in the national economy. Agriculture received 1.8 million tractors, over 1.3 million goods vehicles and some 540,000 combine harvesters, a considerable quantity of machines for livestock raising and fodder production and about 390 million tons of mineral fertilizers. The power-to-labor ratio was raised 1.4-fold. Large-scale work was done on irrigation and land reclamation projects. The area of irrigated and drained land reached almost 35 million ha. A comprehensive program for improving agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR was implemented. There was a deeper and more varied application of concentration and specialization of agricultural production and agro-industrial integration.

There was a buildup in the output of agricultural products. The average annual gross grain crop harvest over the 5 years reached 205 million tons for the first time. Production of meat, milk, eggs, cotton and other production was increased.

There was a further development of transportation; its degree of technical provision was improved. In the haulage of freight, the role of pipelines, sea and road transportation was increased, and in the carriage of passengers, that of air transportation. The construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad continued.

The economy of the USSR developed as a single, national-economy complex. There was a considerable increase in the economic potential of each republic. Territorial-production complexes, particularly in the northern and eastern regions of the country, were formed at a faster rate. Extraction of oil, including gas condensate, in West Siberia increased by 2.1 times, and of gas by 4.3 times. On the basis of scientific-technical progress and improvement in management, an increase in the efficiency of production was achieved. The productivity of social labor rose by 17 percent. In industry 75 percent of the increase in production was achieved through an increase in labor productivity, in agriculture all the increase, and in building 95 percent of the increase in construction and assembly work. The quality of products was improved.

A big new step was taken in fulfilling social tasks. Over the 5 years, from the national income, funds totaling R334 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan were allocated to raise the living standards of the people. The material and spiritual requirements of Soviet people were more fully satisfied and the conditions of their work and daily lives were improved.

Real incomes per capita rose by 18 percent. The average wage of industrial and office workers increased by almost 16 percent. Incomes of collective farmworkers rose by 26 percent. The labor payments to certain categories of workers in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal, shale and textile industries, building, agriculture and rail transportation were increased.

The implementation of that major social measure, the raising of wages and salaries to workers in nonproductive sectors, was completed. As a result, there were wage increases for 31 million industrial and office workers. Social consumption funds, by which provision is made for free education, medical assistance, old-age pensions and other social measures, totaled R527 billion over the 5-year period. Payments and benefits from these funds increased per capita in 1980 to R438 as against R354 in 1975. Material and living conditions were improved for veterans of the Great Patriotic War, as were pension provisions for collective farmworkers and certain categories of workers in a number of branches of the national economy. The levels of expenditure on food and the acquisition of medical preparations in health institutions were raised. The free issue of textbooks was introduced for pupils of the first five classes of general education schools; other social measures were also implemented.

There has been an increase in the consumption of many food and other articles. There has been a further development in the field of services. The retail trade turnover increased by 24 percent and the volume of consumer services by 43 percent. Housing construction took place on a large scale. Capital investments totaling R87.2 billion were directed to such ends; this is more than was laid down in the 5-year plan. Over the 5 years, housing amounting to a total area of 530 million square meters was built. Housing conditions were improved for more than 50 million people. Now about 80 percent of the urban population live in separate apartments.

Progress has been achieved in the fields of education, culture, health, physical culture and sports. More favorable conditions have been created for the population's leisure. The 22d Summer Olympic Games were successfully held, taking place in a socialist country for the first time.

Universal secondary education for young people has been implemented. Training of cadres has been expanded. In the vocational training schools, 12.5 million young men and women have been trained, and 10,000,000 specialists have received training in higher and secondary specialized education establishments. The number of doctors increased from 834,000 in 1975 to 1 million in 1980. The number of hospital beds per 10,000 people rose from 118 to 125. The network of sanatoria, rest homes, holiday boarding houses, children's preschool establishments, Pioneer camps, Pioneer and school clubhouses has been expanded. Measures have been taken to protect the environment and to make rational use of natural resources and replenish them. Spending for these purposes has increased by 1.5 times.

Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries became more varied. The implementation of the long-term comprehensive program for socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries has continued. Economic links with the developing and capitalist countries have been widened.

The achievements in the development of the economy and the implementation of social tasks could have been more impressive if fuller use had been made of the advantages of the planned economy, if production reserves had been brought more fully into effect and if a more persistent struggle had been waged against shortcomings. Not all industries or enterprises fulfilled the plans laid down. The reduction of offcuts and waste in metal and fuel was slow. Poor use was made of secondary resources. Diffusion of capital investments was not eliminated. There was delay in the completion of building and putting into production of industrial projects. In agriculture, insufficiently efficient use was made of the resources allocated. Success was not achieved in eleminating shortcomings in the work of rail transportation. Difficulties occured in providing the population with certain foodstuffs and industrial goods, housing and consumer services.

The performance of certain economic and social tasks was complicated by the exhaustion of many old mineral deposits, including some major ones, by the shift of the main centers of the mining industry to the east and north, and also by unfavorable weather conditions for agriculture in 1977, 1979 and 1980. In the field of raising the efficiency of production and raising labor productivity, success was not achieved in performing the tasks as had been laid down in the plan. The mechanism of management and planning, methods of economic management and the level of labor and executive discipline lagged behind present-day requirements. This made more difficult the transition of the national economy to the road of intensive development.

At the same time, the results of the outgoing 5-year plan period as a whole show that our country has advanced on all fronts of economic and social development. The 10th 5-Year Plan will take a worthy place in the history of the heroic deads of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union has entered the eighties with a mighty economic and scientific-technical potential and highly qualified cadres. The levels reached in the field of economic and social development enable still larger-scale tasks to be performed.

Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990

The forthcoming decade is a major new stage in the creation of the material-technical base for communism, the development of social relations and forming the new man. In this period, the fullest use must be made of the opportunities and advantages of a society of mature socialism; its material and spiritual wealth, economic and scientific-technical potential, must be considerably increased. The social foundation of the USSR, the unbreakable alliance of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, will be consolidated. The friendship of the peoples will be strengthened. In the eighties, the Communist Party will consistently continue the implementation of its economic strategy, the supreme aim of which is the steady raising of the material and cultural living standards of the people and the creation of the best conditions for the all-round development of the individual on the basis of further raising the efficiency of all social production, increasing labor productivity and a growth of the social and labor activity of the Soviet people.

Proceeding from this, in the forthcoming decade there is to be further social progress by society and a broad program for raising the prosperity of the people is to be implemented. The requirements of the population for high-quality and varied foodstuffs, industrial goods, cultural, consumer and domestic goods and services are to be satisfied more fully. The housing, cultural and consumer conditions of the life of the population are to be improved. It is basically to be ensured that each family is provided with a separate apartment. Municipal services, transportation and the provision of amenities in towns and villages are to be developed.

Profound changes are to be carried out in one of the most important spheres of people's activity--work. Its conditions are to be improved and made easier. Extensive opportunities are to be provided for highly productive and creative work. Considerable progress is to be made along the path of erasing the essential differences between mental and physical labor and turning agrarian labor into a variety of industrial labor.

An effective demographic policy is to be implemented. The consolidation of the family as a most important cell of socialist society and the creation of the best possible conditions for combining motherhood with active participation by women in work and public activity are to be promoted. The maintenance of children and those incapable of working--at society's expense--is to be improved. A system of measures for the extension of people's life expectancy and labor activity and strengthening their health is to be implemented.

Opportunities for the harmonious spiritual life of the people and access for all the population to objects of cultural value are to be broadened. There is to be a further raising of the level of education and culture, moral education is to be stepped up and a communist attitude toward labor and public property is to be developed. More rational use is to be made of working time. The nonproductive spending and wasting of working time are to be cut and the free time of the working people is to be increased on the basis of developing the services sphere and easing domestic work. The forms and organization of leisure, particularly among young people, are to be perfected. The essential differences between town and country are to be overcome gradually and the living conditions of the population in all republics and areas of the country are to be improved.

The all-round development and drawing closer together of the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, the increase in the social uniformity of society, and strengthening the ideological and political unity of the Soviet people as a historic new community of people are to be promoted. There is to be further economic progress by society and profound qualitative advances in the material and technical foundation on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of social production and increasing its efficiency.

There is to be a dynamic and balanced development of the economy of the USSR as a unified national economic complex and proportional growth in all its industries and the economy of the union republics. The national income used for consumption and accumulation is to be increased by a minimum of 1.4 times by 1990. The organization of work in the public sector and production sector is to be raised to a still higher level and manpower and resources are to be concentrated on the performance of fundamental national economic tasks. Specific complex programs for the most important socioeconomic problems, above all foodstuffs and the development of consumer goods production and services, reduction of the use of manual labor, boosting of engineering, power generation, all forms of transport and the introduction of chemical processes into the national economy, as well as other large-scale programs, are to be drawn up and implemented stage by stage. Progressive advances in the structure of the national economy and improvements in the proportions within and between industries are to be implemented. The accelerated development of industries which determine scientific and technical progress and the creation of major territorial production complexes are to be continued. The utmost development of the agroindustrial complex, and accelerated growth of consumer production and also industries which form part of the production, social and cultural infrastructure, are to be ensured.

Effective use is to be ensured of natural, material and labor resources as the decisive and most effective way of multiplying the country's national wealth and quickly increasing socialist accumulation and consumption resources. Particular attention is to be given to improving labor productivity and the return on basic assets in all branches of the national economy and to reducing the materials consumed in production. Organic unification of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist management system is to be achieved. The role of science in establishing the material and technical base of communism and in resolving urgent social problems is to be enhanced. There is to be consistent implementation of a unified technical policy and the further electrification of the national economy. The transition to mass application of highly efficient systems of machinery and technological processes, which ensure the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and the technical modernization of its fundamental industries, is to be implemented. The efficiency of capital construction is to be raised. It is to be consistently industrialized. Qualitative improvement in basic assets and accelerated commissioning and assimilation of new production capacities is to be ensured. The modernization of existing enterprises is to be speeded up. The deployment of productive forces is to be improved. The territorial division of labor is to be improved.

The contribution of each union republic to the performance of general state tasks is to be increased. The fuel, energy, mineral and raw material resources of eastern and northern regions are to be effectively drawn into economic use. The policy of restricting the growth of major cities is to be consistently carried out. Small-and medium-sized towns are to be developed. Specialized and highly productive manufacturing capacities and subsidiaries of enterprises and associations are to be located in those towns. A general scheme will be worked out for deployment of productive forces of the USSR in the future.

Economic, scientific, technical, cultural and tourist ties with foreign states, and above all with the countries of the socialist community, are to be expanded and improved. The standard of management of the economy is to be raised. Centralized management is to be combined more fully with economic autonomy and the initiative of enterprises and associations. Leading socialist management methods are to be introduced everywhere. The achievement in society's interests of maximum results from minimum expenditure, an immutable principle in economic construction, is to be carried out unswervingly. The role of soviets of people's deputies, trade unions and labor collectives in solving these issues is to be enhanced.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be a responsible stage in the realization of long-term tasks. It is called upon to embody the continuity of the country's socioeconomic development course and the party's strategic aims in the eighties while taking into account the specific factors of the next 5-year period. The main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan is to ensure the further growth of the prosperity of the Soviet people on the basis of steady and continuous economic development, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the transfer of the economy to an intensive path of development, more rational use of the country's production potential, utmost economization of all types of resources, and improvement in work quality.

Proceeding from the CPSU's economic strategy and the main tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, a system of measures to consistently raise the people's prosperity is to be implemented. Primary attention is to be given to improving the supply of consumer goods to the population, housing conditions, medical care, conditions of work and the resolution of other urgent social tasks. Improving the working people's living conditions is to be bound up more closely with the solution of production tasks.

The efficiency of the system of material and moral incentives is to be improved. The incentive role of payment according to work done, the main source of the population's income, is to be intensified. Labor productivity is to increase at a faster rate than payment for work in branches of the economy, in associations and enterprises.

Social consumption funds are to be increased. Social security, education and culture are to be developed. The living conditions of families with children and the population's leisure facilities are to be improved. Care is to be taken to improve the conditions of work and the everyday life of workers, to establish a creative atmosphere and healthy social-psychological climate in each collective, to raise vocational skills, to satisfy cultural demands and to develop physical cultures and sport in associations, enterprises, establishments and organizations. An increase in the social and work activity of the Soviet people and the development of socialist competition are to be promoted in every possible way.

Continuous economic growth is to be ensured. The structure of social production is to be improved. National income used for consumption and accumulation is to be increased by 18 to 20 percent. Industries which ensure progressive structural changes in the economy and steady, balanced reproduction on an expanded scale are to be developed at a foremost rate. The technical reequipment of base industries--power engineering, metallurgy, engineering, the chemical industry, and also transport and construction--is to be continued. The structure of the fuel and energy complex and the construction materials complex are to be improved by increased production of progressive types of output. More coordination is to be achieved in the development of the extraction and processing industry, and industries producing and using work tools. In the process. the expansion of international socialist coordination and the intensification of production specialization should be taken into account in every possible way.

Higher rates of output growth in industry in group B as compared with the rates of group A are to be ensured. Provision is to be made for the all-round development of the agroindustrial food complex, proportional and balanced growth in agriculture and the industries which serve it, the food industry, and also the production capacities connected with the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce.

In agriculture, emphasis should be placed on solving the tasks of increasing grain and fodder production, the development of animal husbandry, safeguarding agricultural produce and delivering it to the customer in the best possible marketable state. The transfer of agricultural production to an industrial basis and progressive technology is to be speeded up.

Measures are to be implemented to improve the working of all types of transport, above all railway transport. They are to be developed in complete accordance with the requirements of the national economy and the population. The general state system of material and technical supply is to be strengthened and improved. Its role and responsibility in the rational and economic use of material resources and uninterrupted supply of raw and other materials, equipment and spare parts to the economy is to be raised.

Capital investments are to be concentrated on the main directions, the most important projects which are due for commissioning, and above all on the reconstruction and technical reequipment of existing enterprises. Building work is to be speedy and economical, with a high technical standard. New enterprises are to be built first and foremost in industries and manufacturing industries which guarantee progressive changes in the structure of the economy and also which bring fuel, energy, mineral and raw materials resources of the eastern and northern regions of the country into national economic use. Construction of new production projects is to be restricted in the European part of the country. The material and technical base of capital construction is to be strengthened and its provision with qualified personnel is to be improved. The capacities of subcontracting organizations are to be brought into accord with the volume of the work being carried out by them.

There will be a comprehensive development of the economy in the union republics and economic regions. Their specialization in the system of the social division of labor is to be improved. The efficiency of social production is to be raised steadily on the basis of its all-round intensification and the quality of output and services in all industries is to be improved.

The most rational utilization of material, labor and financial resources is to be secured as one of the most important conditions for improving the balance in development of the national economy, creating the necessary reserves and achieving high end results.

The productivity of labor in the public sector is to be raised by 17-20 percent, providing no less than 85-90 percent of the growth in national income. The technical equipment available to labor is to be increased; the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes is to be introduced in every possible way, and the number of workers engaged in manual labor in all industries is to be reduced steadily, especially in auxiliary and ancillary work.

Measures are to be adopted for achieving a balance between existing or newly created jobs and manpower resources. Conditions are to be created for securing cadres for enterprises which have been newly commissioned, especially in the areas of Siberia and the Far East. The organization of and the setting of norms and incentives for labor are to be improved. Scientific organization of labor is to be introduced and its effectiveness is to be raised.

The quality of all types of products is to be improved considerably, the range of manufactures is to be widened and updated, in keeping with the present-day demand and the development of the national economy and scientific and technological progress, as well as the growing requirements of the population. The proportion of products of the highest quality category is to be increased steadily within the overall volume of output. There is to be an active introduction of a comprehensive system of quality control.

Measures are to be implemented for raising the return on capital in branches of the national economy, in associations and at enterprises. A more rational use is to be made of productive capacities; there is to be a wider introduction of highly productive equipment; existing fixed assets are to be improved in structure and renewed in good time.

Particular attention is to be devoted to reducing the time taken to achieve planned capacities and to attain other technical and economic indices at enterprises and installations that have been commissioned, to increasing the shift coefficient for the work of the most effective machines and mechanisms, and to a faster replacement of obsolete equipment.

There is to be a fuller application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and rational design solutions for lowering proportional capital investments.

There is to be a thrifty use of material resources. In 1985, as compared with 1980, savings are to be secured in fuel and energy resources for the national economy amounting to 160-170 million tons of standard fuel, including 70-80 million tons as a result of reducing the level of consumption; in engineering and metal work the average reduction in the rate of consumption of ferrous rolled metal is to be no less than 18-20 percent, of steel pipes 10-2 percent, and of nonferrous rolled metal 9-11 percent. In construction there is to be a 7-9 percent saving of ferrous rolled metal and timber materials, and a 5-7 percent saving of cement.

Work is to be continued on the broader involvement in the economic turnover of secondary material fuel and energy resources, domestic waste, as well as byproducts. The material-technical base of organizations engaged in the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials is to be developed. [paragraph continues]

Specialized production is to be expanded. The quality and level of standardization of packaging and packaging materials is to be raised. Utilization of multi-usable and returnable packaging is to be improved. The economy drive in production, in the sphere of services and management is to be intensified. Measures are to be worked out and implemented for eliminating losses in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture and other branches.

The system of financial autonomy is to be strengthened in all sectors of the economy. The rate of turnover of working capital in the national economy is to be accelerated by 2 to 3 days. The prime cost of production and works is to be lowered and profit is to be increased in industry and construction by approximately 30 percent, and by 70 percent on kolkhozes.

A further acceleration of scientific and technological progress is to be secured. In all branches of the national economy, a consistent course will be pursued for the more rapid technical reequipping of production and the development and production of machinery and equipment allowing conditions of labor to be improved, labor productivity raised, material resources saved and the technical level of ancillary and servicing production facilities raised. Fundamentally new equipment and materials and progressive technology are to be created and introduced in production.

A growth in production of machinery and units of high individual capacity and productivity, highly economic equipment and complete systems of machinery for comprehensive mechanization and automation of production is to be secured. Standards and technical specifications for finished products, complete sets of components, packing, intermediate and raw materals and services are to be improved in accordance with the requirements of consumers.

The effectiveness of scientific research is to be raised. The time taken for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production is to be considerably reduced. The coordination of the work of scientific establishments is to be improved. The development of pure research is to be secured at an above-average rate and the yield in terms of results from applied research is to be raised. The material-technical base of scientific, planning, surveying and design organizations and higher educational establishments is to be strengthened.

The protection of nature, land, subterranean resources, the atmosphere, inland waters and the animal and plant kingdom is to be stepped up and rational utilization and renewal of natural resources is to be secured.

Control will be improved and standards of management raised in all sectors of the economy.

There is to be intensified orientation toward achieving better final results in the national economy. The level of organization and coordination of work in all links of the national economy is to be raised. Planning is to be consistently improved, an organic interaction between the plan and economic levers and incentives is to be ensured, and the organizational structure and methods of management improved. There will be comprehensive development of initiative, efficiency and the creative search for reserves and for possibilities of raising production; a high level of organization and executive discipline will be ensured in every production sector.

The responsibility of economic managers for the results and quality of work will be raised, and also for the fulfillment of planned tasks and contractual commitments, observing the principles of the system of financial autonomy, ensuring that production is profitable, for the expenditure of the wage fund, accelerating the rate of turnover of working capital, resolutely fighting against narrow departmental and parochial tendencies, and revising plans downward, not allowing unfounded corrections to planned tasks, raising the role and initiative of labor collectives in management and planning, and educating workers toward a consciously creative attitude to their work and to high public and productive activity.

The effectiveness of foreign economic ties is to be increased. Deepening of socialist economic integration with CEMA member countries is to be ensured. Cooperation with developing countries and mutually advantageous trade with capitalist states are to be expanded.

The Development of Science and the Acceleration of Technological Progress

In the 11th 5-year period, the development of science and technology should be subordinated to an even greater extent to the solution of the economic and social tasks of Soviet society, and to the acceleration of the transfer of the economy to a path of intensive development and raising the efficiency of social production. Proceeding from this, the working out and implementation of a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress and of specific programs for the solution of some of the most important scientific-technological problems is to be ensured. Ties between science and production are to be strengthened, and the responsibility of ministries and departments for the level of research in scientific institutions is to be raised. Results of completed scientific projects and inventions are to be made use of in production as soon as possible. The system of assessing the technical and economic level of products being developed and produced is to be improved, production of obsolete articles is to be ended without delay and there is to be a considerable reduction in the time taken to create and assimilate new equipment.

The production of instruments and equipment, means of automation, and reagents and materials for scientific research is to be considerably increased. The degree of automation in design and scientific work is to be increased, making use of electronic computer equipment. The direction of research and development and the organizational structure of scientific establishments is to be determined in good time and changed to meet the demands of the scientific-technological revolution. The interaction of social, natural and technical sciences is to be strengthened.

The effectiveness of utilization of the scientific potential in higher educational establishments is to be raised for the solution of the tasks of the national economy. The training, raising of qualifications and selection of scientific and scientific-teaching cadres are to be improved.

The scientific-technological information system and work connected with patents and licenses are to be improved.

The further development of the mass creativity of inventors and rationalizers is to be facilitated in every way. The role of the scientific-technological societies in improving production is to be strengthened.

On the basis of using the achievements of science and technology, production is to be developed and the wide application ensured of automatic handling equipment--industrial robots, built-in systems of automatic control using microprocessors and minicomputers. [paragraph continues]

Automated workshops and works are to be set up. The introduction of automated methods and means for quality control and the testing of products as an integral part of technological processes is to be speeded up. The unit capacitites of machines and equipment are to be raised within optimum bounds, with a simultaneous reduction in their dimensions, metal content and power consumption, and a lowering of the cost per unit of final performance. Multipurpose machines and equipment are to be developed which can be readjusted when changing the technological processes, the type of articles produced and the work done.

There is to be wide application of the modular principle in developing new machines, equipment, apparatus and instruments, with the use of standardized subassemblies and units. Fundamentally new types of transport vehicles are to be developed, as well as energy-using propulsion units for transportation ensuring a substantial reduction in the consumption of fuel and energy.

Highly effective methods of raising the durable properties, resistance to corrosion, heat and cold resistance of metals and alloys, metal structures and pipes, are to be worked out and introduced. Production of new design materials and coatings for articles on the basis of metal powders, alloy powders and infusible compounds is to be increased. Production of superpure semiconducting, superconducting and new polymer and composite materials and articles made from them, having a complex of the requisite properties, and heat-resistant and chemically stable inorganic nonmetallic materials, as well as components needed for the manufacture of cast articles, is to be developed.

There is to be wider application of technological processes involving few operations and little or no waste. Effective methods of integrated utilization and processing of hard and heavy liquid fuels, as well as of obtaining synthetic fuels are to be devised and introduced. Electrochemical, plasma, laser, radiation and other highly effective methods for processing metals, materials and articles for the purpose of substantially improving their properties are to be used. Technical means and technology for a comprehensive and fuller recovery of useful ingredients from ores and for working lean and complex deposits are to be created and widely used. The scale is to be increased of the utilization in the national economy of renewable sources of energy--hydraulic, solar, wind and geothermal.

In the sphere of social sciences, efforts are to be concentrated in the following directions: The generalization of the experience of the CPSU's revolutionary transforming activity and of the international communist and workers movement; the working out of problems of dialectical and historical materialism scientific communism and political economy: the study of theoretical questions of developed socialism. The creation of a material and technical base for communism and the improvement of production relations, and raising the efficiency of social production; and the socioeconomic problems of scientific-technical progress and labor, the problems of improving the management of the national economy, the economy of industries and regions, agrarian theory and demography; the elaboration of problems of the social structure, the development of the political system of mature socialism, the strenthening of the legal basis of state and public life, communist upbringing, the all-round and harmonious development of man and the socialist way of life; the study of the laws of the development of the world socialist system, the problems of socialist economic integration and foreign economic ties; the study of questions of the economics and politics of the capitalist and developing countries; criticism of anticommunism and bourgeois and revisionist concepts of social development and the exposure of the falsifiers of Marxist-Leninism.

In the sphere of the natural and technical sciences, efforts are to be concentrated on the solution of the following very important problems: the development of mathematical theory and raising the efficiency of its application; the development of elementary particle and atomic nucleus physics, solid state physics, optics, quantum electronics and radio physics; the development of nuclear, and the creation of the bases for thermonuclear power generation, and the improvement of the methods of converting and transferring energy; the creation of chemical technology processes for obtaining new substances and materials with set properties and the scientific bases for the technology of comprehensive utilization of raw materials and byproducts which conserve energy and labor resources and make use of closed technological cycles; the raising of the quality, reliability, cost-effectiveness and productivity and the reduction of noise and vibration of machines, equipment and other engineering products and the reduction of their material content and energy consumption; the improvement of computer technology, its component base and software, the means and systems for gathering, transmitting and processing data; acquiring knowledge of the mechanism of the physiological, biochemical, genetic and immunological processes of human vital activity.

This also includes improving methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the most widespread diseases; the development of new medication, medicaments and medical technology; the breeding of highly productive varieties of plants and strains of animals, crops and cultures of useful micro-organisms; the creation of new physiologically active substances, including pesticides; the development of biotechnological processes for the output of products used in medicine, agriculture and industry; the further study and conquest of space in the interests of the development of science and technology and the national economy; the study of the structure, composition and evolution of the earth, the biosphere, the climate, the world oceans including sea shelves, with the aim of rational utilization of their resources; improvement of methods for forecasting the weather and other natural phenomena; the improved efficiency of measures in the sphere of environmental protection; the development of ecology.

Development of Industry

The fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy for the means of production and of the population for consumer goods, intensification of production, improving the quality of output on the basis of an all-round utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress constitute the most important tasks of industry. An increase in production and raising the quality of consumer goods must be considered a primary task for all industries, all enterprises and organizations, and a subject of special concern for all party, soviet and economic organs, and for the trade unions. For the solution of these tasks there must be an increase in the production of industrial output over the 5-year period by 26-28 percent, including increased production of the means of production of 26-28 percent and consumer goods of 27-29 percent. Labor productivity in industry must be raised by 23-25 percent. More than 90 percent of the increase in production must come from this.

The structure of industrial production must be improved. A balance must be ensured in the development of extracting and processing industries. An accelerated increase in output of goods which determine technical progress in the national economy must be ensured. There must be a considerable increase in the scale of setting up, assimilating and bringing into production new, highly efficient technology ensuring a growth in labor productivity, reduction in consumption of materials and energy, improvement in the quality of goods produced and enhancement of their competitiveness on the foreign market.

There must be an expansion and systematic renewal of the variety and range of construction materials and there must be an improvement in their technical and economic qualities. There must be an increase in production of progressive materials to replace ferrous and nonferrous metals.

There must be an improvement in the utilization of fuel and energy resources. There must be reduction in consumption of oil and petroleum products as boiler and furnace fuel. There must be an accelerated rate of development of nuclear energy. The saving of material resources must be ensured. Progressive norms of outlay per unit goods produced must be introduced. There must be wide use of comprehensive processing of raw materials, resource-saving technology, and technological processes which produce little or no waste and which save energy. Local types of raw and finished materials must be brought into use in all ways; secondary resources must be utilized. There must be a maximum reduction in the use of foodstuff raw materials and other agricultural goods for technical purposes. There must be a reduction in the prime cost of industrial production and an improvement in its profitability. There must be an improvement in methods of organizing industrial production. There must be an improvement in production links between industries and individual enterprises. There must be a rise in the level of specialization, coordination and concentration of production. There must be a considerable expansion of the scale of technical reequipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises; they must be reequipped with new, highly efficient machinery. Progressive technological processes must be introduced along with scientific orgnization of labor and production. There must be an increase in the output of office equipment.

There must be an improvement in the utilization of production capacities and basic assets. There must be a rise in shift utilization of machinery and equipment. Taking into account the distinctive features of individual industries and plants, progressive systems must be created and applied for organizing overhaul and modernization of machinery.

The following basic guidelines for the development of industries are to be laid down:

In the electricity industry the generation of electricity in 1985 must be brought up to 1.55-1.6 trillion kwh, including up to 220-225 billion kwh at hydroelectric power stations. The increase in generation of electricity in the European part of the USSR must be mainly ensured by nuclear and hydroelectric power stations.

An increase in the generation of electricity in the European part of the USSR must be ensured, and in the main, at atomic and hydroelectric power stations. New capacities of between 24 and 25 million kw must be delivered for use at atomic power stations. Work on mastering fast neutron reactors and the utilization of nuclear fuel to generate heat must be continued. Large hydroelectric power stations must be built on Siberian, Far Eastern and Central Asian rivers, taking into account comprehensive utilization of water resources as well as pumped-storate electric power stations in the European part of the USSR. Research and project survey work will be continued on tidal power stations. Fuller use will be made of the hydropower resources of small rivers.

Construction of thermal electric power stations using coal from the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk Basins as well as natural and associated gas from Western Siberian deposits must be carried out at accelerated rates. The first stage of the 1,500-kv dc powerline from Ekibastuz to the center and 1,150-kv ac powerline from Ekibastuz to the Urals must be put into operation. Work on further development of the country's unified power grid and on raising the reliability and quality of electricity supplies to the national economy must be continued. The further development of centralized heating for consumers by way of building heat and electric power stations and large district heating boiler plants, lowering specific fuel consumption and cost of electric and heat power, must be ensured. Labor productivity must be raised by 18-20 percent.

In the oil industry: In 1985, extraction of oil, including gas condensate, must amount to 620-645 million tons. The oil extracting industry in Western Siberia, the Kazakh SSR and in the north of the European part of the country must be developed at a faster pace. There must be accelerated commissioning of new oil deposits for industrial exploitation, on the basis of an extensive utilization of industrial construction methods and of complete sets of standard equipment, leaving it with a high degree of readiness for use in a factory.

The use of new methods of treating oil strata must be expanded, thus increasing deep oil extraction. The progressive method of gas pressure working of the wells and highly productive submersible electric pumps must be introduced. Techniques for extracting highly viscuous and bituminous oil must be improved. In 1985, the proportion of oil extraction at comprehensively automated oilfields must be brought up to 85-90 percent. Use of manpower in working individual wells must be reduced by 15-18 percent. The efficiency of drilling operations must be raised through accelerated technological reequipment and further improvement of technology and organization.

In the oil-refining industry: Efficiency in utilization of oil must be raised. More extensive refining and a reduction of losses of oil and oil products must be ensured. Large-scale production of aromatic hydrocarbons, liquid paraffins, ethylene and petroleum and electrode pitch coke must be adopted. Production of highly-effective additives to fuel oils and lubricants must be increased. The quality of oil products produced must be raised. Further unification of varieties of lubricants, greases, engine fuels and fuels for boilers and furnaces must be carried out. The planned growth of production volume must be ensured, mainly through raising labor productivity.

In the gas industry: The task of implementing the program of accelerated development of gas extraction must be regarded as one of the most important ones. In 1985, the total of gas extracted must be brought up to 600,000 - 640,000 million cu m. Conditions for further accelerated development of the industry must be created. Highly productive, automated block installations for gas preparation must be introduced at gasfields. Capacities for comprehensive processing of casing head and natural gas, with extraction of ethane, sulphur and other concomitant components from them must be increased. Extraction of gas condensate must be increased and its fuller utilization ensured. Construction of powerful gas pipelines, which are highly automated and reliable in operation, must be carried out. The efficiency and reliability of operation of the country's unified gas supply system must be raised, and construction of underground gas storage depots in the main fuel-consuming regions must be continued. Labor productivity must be raised by 33-35 percent.

In the coal industry: In 1985, coal extraction must be brought up to 770 million to 800 million tons. Coal extraction is to be developed at a foremost rate by the most efficient opencast method on the basis of the widespread introduction of progressive technology and mining and transportation equipment of large-unit capacity. The building of capacities in the Kuzbass and the construction of installations in the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel and energy complexes is to be accelerated, and coal extraction in those areas is to be increased.

There is to be further development of underground mining of coal, especially for coking, of mining coal by the hydraulic method and also its transportation by pipeline. The quality of coal is to be raised. The supply of high-grade coal and coal briquettes for communal and household needs is to be increased. The capacities of mine construction organizations are to be augmented. The development and assimilation of serial production of high-productivity sets of equipment for extracting coal in complex geological conditions and carrying out preparatory work is to be accelerated. The creation and introduction of automated means of coal extraction at mines without the constant presence of men at the working face are to be extended. The production capacities of coal engineering are to be increased in order fully to satisfy the requirements of the national economy for highly productive and reliable mining equipment and spare parts for it. Working conditions and safety equipment are to be improved. The increase in the amount of coal extracted and processed is to be brought about chiefly by increasing labor productivity.

In ferrous metallurgy, a radical improvement in quality and an increase in the output of efficient types of metal goods are to become the chief trend of further development. Between 117 million and 120 million tons of finished rolled ferrous metals is to be produced in 1985. The broad technical re-equipment of ferrous metallurgy enterprises is to be implemented. The production of cold-rolled sheet metal, rolled metal subjected to hardening heat treatment and made from low-alloy steels, thin sheet metal and tinplate, including very thin sheet, with protective coatings, cold-rolled strip and dynamo steel, special-section and high-precision rolled metal is to be increased 1.5-2.5 times.

The production of cost-effective and special types of steel piping--threaded pipe ranges for the oil industry with new types of thread connections and anticorrosive coatings, high-strength pipes for high-pressure boilers, pipes for bearings [podshipnikovyye truby] and pipes for nuclear power engineering--is to be developed at an accelerated rate. The production of multilayer pipes for gas pipelines is to be assimilated.

In order to obtain articles with high durability, long life and corrosion resistance and to reduce the level of labor intensity and metal content of machines and mechanisms, the production of metal powder is to be more than trebled. The industrial production of precision alloys and rolled metals is to be developed. There is to be a rapid development of the raw material base of ferrous metallurgy. The extraction of components from mined ores is to be increased and the content of iron, manganese and chromium in concentrates is to be raised. The technology of dressing and pelletizing oxidized ferrous quartzites is to be assimilated on an industrial scale.

A further increase in steel production is to be brought about by developing the oxygen converter and electric steel smelting methods. Electric steel production is to be increased 1.6 times. Steel production by the methods of special resmelting and processing the steel outside the furnace is to be extended. The amount of steel used to supply continuous billet-casting machines is to be brought up to 35-37 million tons. Ferrous scrap metal is to be used more fully and prepared to a high degree of quality. Metal-containing waste is to be drawn into production on a wider scale and small-capacity metallurgical works are to be built in places where ferrous scrap metal is formed and where metal products are consumed. Efforts are to be made to utilize secondary energy resources more fully. Labor productivity is to be increased by 12-14 percent.

In nonferrous metallurgy the raw material base of functioning enterprises is to be strengthened and further developed at a rapid rate. The technology of extraction and processing of ores and concentrates is to be improved. The proportion of comprehensive raw material is to be raised and full use of mineral raw material is to be ensured. The introduction of autogenous, hydrometallurgical, microbiological and other efficient technological processes and units with a large unit capacity is to be accelerated. The quality and range of output are to be improved. Aluminum production is to be increased by 15-20 percent, copper by 20-25 percent and nickel and cobalt by no less than 1.3 times.

Production of zinc, lead, titanium, magnesium, precious metals, tungsten and molybdenum concentrates, niobium and other alloying elements is to be stepped up. The production of semiconductor, highly pure and special materials, precision alloys and other materials with enhanced parameters, cost-effective types of rolled metal, bimetals, thin aluminum and copper electrolytic foil, powders and high-precision non-regrindable plates made from hard alloys and powdered ceramic material is to be developed at a rapid rate. The construction of installations in mining and enrichment complexes in rich new fields is to be accelerated. The collection, laying-in and processing of nonferrous scrap metal and waste are to be stepped up considerably and the use of secondary energy resources is to be improved. Output is to be increased chiefly by raising labor productivity.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry the volume of output is to be increased by 30-33 percent. The output of mineral fertilizers in 1985 is to be brought up to 150-155 million tons in conventional units or 36-37 million tons calculated in terms of 100 percent nutrient content, the output of synthetic resins and plastics to 6-6.25 million tons and the output of chemical fibers and yarn up to 1.6 million tons.

The raw material base is to be developed at a preferential rate in order to make fuller use of capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical fodder additives.

There is to be a balanced development in the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical agents for plant protection, the output of concentrated and compound fertilizers is to be extended. From 1985 onwards potassium fertilizers are to be supplied to agriculture only in granulated and large-crystal form.

The production of synthetic rubbers replacing natural rubber is to be increased. Tire life is to be increased. The production of tires for heavy tipper-trucks and scrapers, and low-pressure tires for agricultural machines and motor vehicles is to be extended.

The production of high-quality polymers with set technical characteristics, including reinforced and loaded plastics and the production of plastic pipes, is to be developed.

The output of small-quantity chemical products is to be stepped up. There is to be a fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the national economy for chemical additives for polymer materials and the synthesis of medicines; for indirect agents for textiles, for preservatives, catalysts, synthetic fibers, yarn and dyes; for paint and varnish and package materials, detergents, fat substitutes and vegetable oils for technical purposes, for specially-pure chemical materials and reagents, and special extremely-thin polymer films. The output of rubber footwear and domestic chemical articles and photographic materials is to be increased and their range and quality to be improved. Labor productivity is to be increased by 28-30 percent.

Work on carrying out a geological study of the country's territory and increasing the proven reserves of mineral raw materials resources, first and foremost fuel and energy resources, is to be developed at an accelerated rate. Measures are to be taken to discover oil and gas deposits on the territory of Western and Eastern Siberia, the European part of the USSR, Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR, and on the continental shelf. The raw material bases of functioning mining enterprises, particularly in areas where territorial production complexes are being set up, are to be extended. The exploration for, and prospecting of, deposits of rich and easily enriched ores of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, bauxites, phosphorites, coal, fuel shales and raw material for atomic power engineering and for the production of construction materials and mineral fertilizers, as well as the exploration for and prospecting of underground water are to be stepped up.

Progressive types of geophysical and geochemical exploration of the earth's interior are to be developed at a faster rate. The possibilities of high-altitude aerial and space facilities for studying the earth's natural resources are to be used widely in geology. Methods of carrying out a high-speed geological and economic assessment of mineral deposits are to be developed and applied. There is to be a further technical re-equipping of geological prospecting organizations, providing them with highly efficient equipment, apparatus and means of trasportation.

The accelerated development of machine building and metalworking has to be provided for, and the increase in the output of production in machine building and metalworking has to be no less than 40 percent. The rapid mastering of the series production of new designs of machinery, equipment, automatic devices and instruments, which make it possible to utilize, on a large scale, highly productive, energy saving and material-saving technology has to be ensured, and also the production of essential equipment in conformity with specific conditions of exploitation in various branches of the national economy and parts of the country.

The technical level and quality of products for machine building, automatic devices and instruments has to be raised. The cost-effectiveness and productivity of the equipment manufactured and its reliability and length of life must be increased significantly. To this end, the accelerated development of production of automated control devices for machinery and equipment and unitized electric motor drives with thyristor transformers and microprocessors and hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, has to be ensured. The production of spare parts, units and assemblies for machinery, equipment, transportation and tools is to be considerably expanded.

Measures to raise the efficiency of systems for controlling the quality and technical level of products manufactured by the machine-building industry are to be drawn up and effected. The production of systems of machinery and equipment, automatic handling equipment with programmed control, which makes it possible to exclude the application of manual, low-skilled and monotonous labor, particularly in conditions which are hard and harmful to the person, must be increased substantially. The efficiency of machine-building production has to be raised through perfecting its technology and improving its organization; and the thoroughgoing infraindustry and interindustry unification of components, units and technological processes has to be ensured.

Expanded specialization of machine-building production and the creation of new and the development of existing specialized enterprises and large shops which make half-finished articles, components, units and assemblies for one industry or several, has to be continued. The structure of the stock of metalworking equipment in machine-building has to be improved through increasing the output of highly productive specialized and self-contained machine tools, progressive forge and pressing equipment and automatic lines and complexes. The priority refitting of machine-building enterprises with new metalworking equipment has to be ensured.

A system of measures has to be drawn up and implemented to reduce the proportion of metal used in machinery and equipment, and to cut substantially the waste material and losses in metal products through improving the design of machinery and equipment, the extensive application of metal of greater strength, shaped profiles, rolled metal of high precision, construction plastics and insulating materials which have strong resistance to extreme temperatures, the replacement of technological processes based on cutting metal by economic methods of moulding components; and the extensive application of electro-furnaces in foundries and the nonoxidizing method of heating metal in forges. Component-making rolling mills, which enable rolled metal to be used with the minimum of waste, have to be made and installed in machine-building enterprises. Capacities for the production of special and economical lightweight rolled metal profiles have to be created at major machine-building enterprises in order to supply the engineering industry with more rolled metal in the required range. Delivery to customers of sets of equipment with a high degree of readiness for use at the plant, carrying-out by machine-building enterprises and production associations of assembly, commissioning and running-in work and handing over this equipment to the customer have to be ensured. Labor productivity has to be increased by 31-35 percent.

In power machine-building, a considerable boost in the production of equipment for nuclear-, hydro- and thermo-power stations, including atomic reactors with a capacity of from 1 million to 1.5 million kw, and power sets with a capacity of 500,000-800,000 kw for thermal power stations using poor quality coal, has to be ensured. The first atomic reactors for providing heat to major towns have to be manufactured and delivered. New power set designs for fast-neutron reactors with a capacity of 800,000-1.6 million kw, and equipment for highly flexible power sets with a capacity of 500,000 kw, have to be formulated. An experimental commercial steam-gas installation with a capacity of 250,000 kw and internal-cycle gasification of solid fuel has to be set up. The production of equipment making it possible to use secondary energy resources in metallurgy and other branches of industry must be increased. The series production of gas pumping units for trunk gas pipelines at a pressure of 100 atmospheres must be organized.

In the heavy and transportation machine-building industries, the production of sets of metallurgical equipment, including machinery for the continuous casting of billets, new types of self-propelled mining equipment and continuously-operating mining transportation machinery of high productivity, must be increased significantly. Work on creating systems of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of miners' work in complex mining and geological conditions must be implemented.

The production of diesel engines with high technological and economic indices must be extended and engines for large-capacity roadmaking machines created. The production of more powerful main line and shunting locomotives must be organized. Production of specialized freight cars, railway tank cars, electric train cars and also track-laying and maintenance machinery must be increased. The development of capacities for making devices for the mechanization and automation of lifting and transportation, loading and unloading and warehouse work, must be speeded up.

In the electrical engineering industry: There must be considerable production of turbo-generators with a capacity of 1-1.5 million kw, sets of electrical equipment with a voltage of 1,150 kv ac and 1,500 kv dc, powerful mainline electric locomotives steel-smelting electric furnaces with a capacity of up to 200 tons, unitized electromotor drives for rolling mills and oil and gas pumping stations, high momentum electric motors, semiconductor and transformer power equipment, welding transfer lines and installations for putting wear-resistant coatings on metal-cutting tools. Particular attention must be paid to developing and mastering the production of electrical engineering equipment having a higher degree of efficiency and a lower proportional consumption of nonferrous metals and other materials.

Production must be ensured of new and economical sources of light with enhanced light output and service life. The manufacture of sets of electrical equipment for powerful excavators, rotor complexes and drilling installations must be organized. The production of heat-resistant enamel conductors and microconductors, small-sized high energy accumulator batteries and thin foil dielectrics must be expanded, and a series of new types of miniature power sources, electric motors and fiber-optical communications cables must also be mastered. The serial production of installations for the working of materials by lasers and plasma metal-powder coating must be put on a firm footing.

In the chemical and petrochemical machine-building industry, the creation and production of highly productive equipment, including that for fundamentally new technological processes in the chemical, oil, gas, oil and gas refining, petrochemical, medical, microbiological and pulp and paper industries and in geological prospecting work must be ensured. The production of equipment and large capacity units for making mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, chemical fibers and plastics, production lines for protein and vitamin concentrates, fodder yeasts and furfural, amino-acid and lysine must be increased considerably. Unitized flow lines for making the B2 fodder vitamin and xylite must be developed and their production mastered.

The production of unitized drilling rigs which can be assembled in a uniform way and are equipped for cluster drilling, of equipment for the mechanized exploitation and repair of wells and of automated and unitized sets of equipment for developing oil and gas fields must be ensured. Production must be organized of highly productive equipment for making large-size tires for large-capacity dump trucks, new types of moulded and non-moulded industrial rubber articles, polymer sheeting and drain pipes. There must be further growth in production of highly efficient gas-purification and dust-catching equipment and equipment for the purification of industrial effluents.

In the macine-tool and tool-making industry, the technical level of equipment and tools manufactured has to be raised and the quality improved. Raising the productivity of metal-cutting machine tools, forge-and-press macinery, foundry and woodworking equipment by 1.3-1.6 times, an increase in reliability and service life and also a rise in the accuracy of metal-cutting machine tools by at least 20-30 percent has to be ensured.

There must be foremost growth of forge and press equipment; increased development of production of sets of metalworking equipment fitted with automatic manipulators; a considerable increase in output of metalworking machine tools with numerical programmed control, especially multi-operation ones with automatic tool changing, of automatic production lines for machine building and metalworking, including resettable types, heavy and one-time metal-cutting machine tools and forge and press machinery, and equipment for automation of assembly of mass-produced articles; expansion of production of sets of automated woodworking equipment for making furniture, chipboard, joinery and building articles, wooden panel houses and other items from wood has to be ensured.

The manufacture of tools, including abrasive ones, which ensure the fuller satisfaction of the requirements for those in machine building, metalworking and other industries must be increased. The large-scale production of new types of tools, including those using wear-resistant coatings, hard alloys not containing tungsten, synthetic diamonds and other superhard materials has to be organized.

In instrument making there must be a rise in the technical level of computer equipment, instruments and means of automation on the basis of the latest achievements of microelectronics, optoelectronics and laser technology.

The production of high-speed control and computer complexes, perishable equipment and software for them, electronic regulating the telemechanical devices, actuating mechanisms, instruments and sensors in systems for comprehensive automation of complex technological processes, in units, machines and equipment has to be developed at a foremost rate. The output of optical devices must be increased.

Production of measurement and information equipment for automated control systems for energy consumption and also of instruments and automation facilities for quality control of agricultural produce and that of other industries is to be organized. Digital seismic propsecting complexes are to be designed and produced for geophysical work in prospecting for oil, gas and other minerals. Production of instruments and measuring devices for scientific research, monitoring consumption of fuel and power resources, working conditions and the environment, and of modern medical instruments and apparatus, and also of measuring equipment and cash tills is to be expanded.

In the motor vehicle industry, the production of diesel-powered trucks is to be developed at an accelerated rate. Highly efficient new dump trucks for quarry work with a particularly large load capacity, general-purpose dump trucks and diesel-powered buses are to go into production. Production of trailers and semitrailers for road trains is to be increased. The fuel efficiency of internal combustion engines is to be raised by improving their design. Production of trucks with loading and unloading devices, and also container trucks with load-carrying capacities of 20 to 30 tons, refrigerated trucks, road tankers for petroleum products, transporters with load-carrying capacity of 9-13.5 tons for cattle, poultry, live fish, and liquid compound fertilizers, mobile shops and specialized transportation for delivery of consumer goods is to be expanded. Designs are to be drawn up and serial production organized of special motor vehicles and road trains with good cross-country capability for agriculture, the forestry industry and construction.

Designs are to be drawn up and production is to commence of small electric-powered goods vehicles with an efficient source of power for use within cities.

The bearings industry and, in particular, the production of high-precision, heavy-duty bearings for the manufacture of machine tools and instruments is to be further developed.

In tractor and agricultural machine building there is to be a further increase in the production of the powerful K-700 and T-150 tractors and other kinds of tractors and of the entire range of machinery and attachments which go with them.

Production capacities are to be developed and the manufacture organized of the required range of highly-productive machinery for the application of industrial technology in arable farming.

Designs are to be drawn up and production is to start of a powerful row tractor and a highly productive grain combine-harvester with technical and economic specifications meeting contemporary requirements. Production of anti-erosion equipment and machinery for vegetable and fruit-growing, viticulture and the cultivation of medicinal crops, and of small tractors with sets of equipment for them, is to be increased. Production of self-propelled swath reapers is to be organized. Production of dual-purpose soil-cultivating machines and seed drills and of machinery and implements with activated working parts is to be expanded.

Arrangements are to be made for the manufacture of highly-productive new machinery and equipment for the preparation and application to the soil of solid and liquid mineral fertilizers and chemical pesticides, and of highly-productive grain-cleansing, and grain-cleansing-and-drying units and complexes.

In machine building for livestock raising and fodder production there is to be increased production of sets of highly-efficient machinery and equipment for the introduction of progressive technological process in the procurement, preparation and distribution of fodder, in the raising and breeding of cattle and poultry and of equipment for freshwater fisheries. There is to be a substantial expansion in the production of self-propelled fodder harvesters. There is to be provision for the development of production capacities and expanded output of machines of improved productivity, load-carrying capacity and cross-country capability to apply organic fertilizers to the soil, transportation facilities of increased capacity to carry green fodder mass, highly-productive loading facilities and also equipment for the primary processing, cooling and storage or milk at dairy farms.

In construction, road and municipal machine building the design and manufacture is to begin of highly productive machinery for the integrated mechanization of basic work at all stages of construction. There is to be more rapid production of powerful, self-propelled excavating and transporting machinery and new types of equipment for the mechanization of timber felling operations, for the construction of land reclamation schemes, and municipal services.

The output of machinery for doing construction work in the conditions of production already in operation is to be expanded.

There is to be an improvement in technical standards and an expansion of the range and production of mechanized and hand-held construction and assembly tools and machinery for construction and finishing work. There is to be accelerated design and assimilation of serial production of complete production lines and equipment for the manufacture of progressive construction materials, articles and prefabricated components. Production of highly productive automated lines for the production of cement by the dry process is to be increased.

In machine building for the light and food industry highly-efficient systems of machinery and equipment for the mechanization and automation of technological processes, the comprehensive use of agricultural raw materials, for the reduction of losses in the processing, storage and delivery to the consumer of produce, and for improving the quality and the range of products, are to be designed and manufactured. [paragraph continues]

Production of equipment is to be stepped up for the preparation of food products and semifinished products intended for prolonged storage, and for the packing and presentation of foodstuffs and industrial goods, and also for supply to the retail trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises. The output of new types of highly-productive flow lines and equipment assemblies for the primary processing of cotton and flax, the spindleless spinning of fibers, the finishing of knitwear and knitted fabrics and the manufacture of nonwoven materials, clothing and footwear is to be ensured.

Systems of effective machinery and equipment for the electronic data processing of texts and illustrations are to be designed for the printing industry. There is to be an increase in the output of offset printing presses and automatic equipment.

The production and range of electrical household appliances are to be enlarged in all ways possible. Their reliability, economical running, convenience and aesthetic appearance are to be enhanced.

In the construction materials, building structures and components industry there is to be a 17-19 percent increase in gross output. Priority treatment is to be given to the development of the production of articles which reduce the metal content, cost and labor intensity of construction work, the weight of buildings and structures and increase their heat insulation properties. Cement production is to reach 140-142 million tons in 1985. Output of leading brands of cement and of multiple-component and special cements is to be expanded. Capacities are to be developed for the production of construction materials using cinder and slag from thermal power stations, metallurgical and phosphorous slag and waste materials from mining industries and coal dressing factories.

The industry producing nonmetallic construction materials is to be further developed. Production of glass, in particular polished, strengthened and thermally-insulated glass, fiber-glass matting, effective finishing and heat-and-sound insulating materials, glazed earthenware construction materials and sanitary ware is to be increased. Their quality is to be improved. There is to be a stepping-up of production of advanced types of components of reinforced concrete, metal and particle board. There is to be accelerated development and application of energy-saving technology in the production of cement, glass and lime; of economic methods of heat-treating reinforced concrete and fired ceramic articles; of effective ways of insulating heating units and recycling heat. There is to be an increase in the production of economical heating appliances and sanitary equipment, automated heating boilers and boiler installations. The technical re-equipping of brick production is to be carried out on the basis of the latest equipment. Deliveries of ground lime and dolomite to agriculture for application to acid soils are to be expanded. Labor productivity is to be increased by 16-19 percent.

In the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry the volume of output is to be increased by 17-19 percent. The timber procurement industry is to be further developed. Enterprises are to be equipped with highly productive machinery for timber cutting sites, road construction and loading and unloading work. Conditions of work and life are to be improved at timber cutting sites. Fuller use is to be made of timber resources in the European part of the country without harming the environment. Integrated enterprises are to be organized to grow, procure and process timber.

There is to be a considerable rise in the comprehensive nature of timber processing. There must be an accelerated rate of development of the production of advanced types of timber and paper products. There must be an increase in the output of particle board panels of approximately 50 percent; fiberboard panels and cardboard of 30-50 percent; woodpulp of 30-40 percent; paper of 20-25 percent.

New technological processes and materials must be created and assimilated which will ensure an expansion in the range and a considerable improvement in the quality of paper for printing. There must be an increase in the production of wallpaper and paper for household needs. There is to be a maximum utilization of waste paper.

There is to be an increase in the production of furniture and an improvement in its range, quality and comfort. There is to be a development of production capacities and an increase in output of wood-panel houses for rural housing construction. There is to be a rise in the yield of wood pulp and other semi-finished products from timber. There is to be a wiser utilization of deciduous types of timber for producing wood pulp. There is to be an increase in labor productivity of 16-18 percent.

There are to be accelerated rates of development of production of consumer goods. Measures are to be worked out and implemented to provide industries, enterprises and workshops producing consumer goods with highly efficient machinery, to introduce progressive technology and to supply them more fully with high quality raw and other materials. A further expansion and improvement in the range is to be envisaged, as is a rise in the quality of goods in accordance with the growing demands of Soviet people. There is to be an improvement of coordination and specialization in production, and also of monitoring the quality of consumer goods.

In light industry there is to be an increase in the volume of output of goods of 18-20 percent. There is to be an increase in output of high quality products which are in great demand, primarily various types of cotton, woolen, silk, linen fabrics and clothing made from them, knitted underwear and outer garments, hosiery, lace curtain materials, footwear, fur headgear, artificial furs and skins. Greater attention is to be paid to the expansion of production and increase in quality of children's goods. There is to be an improvement in the range and quality of special clothing and special footwear, especially for women.

The technical reequipment of enterprises of the light industry is to be continued on the basis of a wider introduction of highly productive pneumatic-mechanical, rotary and independently rotating spinning machines, shuttleless looms, multishedding machines with continuous fabric production, comprehensively mechanized and automated lines for the cotton, woolen, knitwear and clothing industries, and continuous technological processes for finishing fabrics and knitwear and for the manufacture of nonwoven materials.

There is to be an improvement in the structure of the textile materials being produced. With this aim there is to be an increase in the proportion of knitwear and nonwoven fabrics. There is to be maximum replacement of natural fiber for industrial purposes with chemical fibers and of woven materials by nonwoven ones. Labor productivity is to be raised by 16-20 percent.

There is to be an increase of no less than 40 percent in output of durable consumer goods and household articles. There is to be a considerable improvement in quality, a constant renewal and improvement in the range of these products. There is to be accelerated development of production of technically advanced durable goods which distinguish themselves by their novelty of function, reliability, economy, improved consumer and aesthetic properties, and enhanced comfort, making use, in the creation of these articles, of the contemporary achievements of science and technology.

There is to be a considerable expansion in production of high-demand household products, household chemicals, sanitary ware, metalworking, carpentry and gardening tools, means for small-scale mechanization of agricultural work, and also toys, goods for artistic and technical creative work, sport and tourism. The demand for spare parts for household machines, appliances and transportation vehicles belonging to citizens is to be fully satisfied.

The brances of industry are to be given the following targets for the growth of the production of consumer durables and household wares: the radio industry, by 1.7 to 1.9 times; the communication equipment industry, by 1.5 to 1.8 times; the electronics industry, by 1.8 to 1.9 times; the chemical industry, by 1.4 to 1.6 times; the aviation and motor vehicle industry, ferrous metallurgy, machine-building for the light and food industry and the electrical equipment industry by 1.4-1.5 times; the instrument-making and building materials industries by 1.3-1.4 times; and the timber, pulp-and-paper and lumber industry by 1.2-1.3 times.

In the fishing industry, the volume of marketable fish foods, including canned foods, is to be increased by 10-12 percent. The further expansion of the range is to be ensured along with improvement of the quality of fish products, and the increase in the output of fresh and frozen fish, cured and culinary products, smoked and dried fish, fish fillets and semiprocessed products. The productivity of inland waters and maritime regions adjacent to the coasts of the USSR is to be increased and the protection of fish reserves intensified. Production of fish is to be developed at increasing rates at pond-based, tank-based, lake-based and other types of fish farms. Production on these farms is to be increased by 1.8-2 times.

The scale of research and utilization on a rational basis of the biological resources of the open sector of the worlds oceans is to be expanded. The fishery fleet is to be supplemented with new high-capacity ships and its operation is to be improved through the technical reequipment of vessels, the provision of high-efficiency fish-location and navigation equipment, fishing gear, fishing-ground and technolgical equipment, the speedy supply of fuel and packaging and other materials, and speedier ship repair and handling in ports. A growth in production is to be obtained mainly through improvement of labor productivity.

In local industry an approximate 1.4-fold growth of production is to be ensured. The quality and range of goods and articles are to be improved. Artistic crafts are to be developed. There is to be increased production of consumer goods and industrial articles manufactured from local raw and semiprocessed materials, and from the waste from industrial and agricultural production, and of the extraction of local mineral raw materials and the growing of cultivated varieties of vine, sorghum and other types of plant raw material. Work carried out in the home is to be expanded above all through the utilization of the work of invalids, pensioners as well as that of the rural population in the between-season periods.

Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

The principal task of the agroindustrial complex is to provide the country with a reliable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

For the purpose of successfully implementing the foodstuffs program it is essential to have unified planning; a proportionate and balanced development of the various branches of the agroindustrial complex; a considerable strengthening of its material and technical base; and an improvement of the economic links between the branches and the organization of their efficient interaction in stepping up the output of agricultural produce and improving its storage, transportation, processing and distribution to the consumer.

The following are to be achieved in agriculture: a dynamic development and increase in efficiency of all branches; and an increase in production and raising of the quality of output. The course toward the intensification of agricultural production in every way possible is to be continued. Progressive experience is to be constantly introduced. The organization of work and production is to be improved at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Efficiency is to be increased considerably in the use of land, production assets, and material, financial and labor resources. A system of measures is to be implemented to improve planning, economic incentives in the production and procurement of agricultural products, to strengthen financial autonomy, to reduce the costs of production, increase the profitability of agricultural production and to improve the financial and economic position of farms.

Work is to be continued on improving the structure and distribution of agricultural production around the zones and regions of the country. The level of its specialization and concentration is to be raised. The role and responsibility of the republics, krays, oblasts and rayons in building up the all-union food reserves as well as in satisfying the demand of the population for foodstuffs are to be increased.

Over the 5-year period average annual agricultural production is to be increased by 12-14 percent, and labor productivity in publicly-owned farming by 22-24 percent.

In crop farming the main task is to achieve on all-round improvement of soil fertility and yields and a further growth in the production of grain, fodder and other produce on the basis of regional and scientifically based systems of farm management. The average annual production of grain is to be increased to 238-243 million tons, including that of pulses to 12-13 million tons. The production and procurement of millet, buckwheat, rye, rice, hard and strong varieties of wheat, barley of brewing condition, corn and grain fodder crops are to be increased.

An urgent task is the fundamental improvement of fodder production and the satisfaction of the fodder requirements of publicly-owned livestock and of livestock and poultry in the private possession of citizens. The development is to be completed and the implementation is to begin of an integrated program to create in the country a stable and balanced fodder base for stockfarming. Fodder production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to be given a specialized industrial status. Particular attention is to be paid to farms being provided with their own fodder, and food waste is to be used more fully. The quality of all types of fodder is to be improved. Efforts are to be concentrated on the solution of the fodder protein problem, primarily through the extension of the area sown to crops and through a considerable increase in the production of peas, alfalfa, clover, lupine, soya beans, rape and other high-protein crops. The yield of fodder crops and the productivity of natural fodder growing areas are to be increased. A drastic reduction is to be achieved in the loss of the nutritional value of fodder during harvesting and storage. The construction of standard model storage buildings of farms for silage, hay, grass meal, root crops and other fodder crops is to be accelerated.

An average annual production of cotton amounting to 9.2-9.3 million tons is to be ensured. The quality of the fiber is to be improved; the cultivation of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties of cotton is to be extended; the structure of the production of medium-fiber varieties of cotton with high technological properties is also to be improved. The yield and quality and also the preservation of tuber crops is to be raised; the volume of the primary industrial processing of fiber-flax and hemp is to be increased.

The average annual production of sugar beet is to be raised to 100-103 million tons, the sugar yield from every hectare of the area sown to sugar beet is to be increased. The yield is to be raised and the quality improved of seeds from the sunflower, linseed and castor-oil plants, as well as essential oils and other industrial crops, and also medicinal plants. A further increase in the production and range, as well as an improvement in the quality of potatoes, vegetables and cucurbits is to be attained; their preservation is to be improved and losses are to be sharply reduced.

The organization of production, procurement, storage, and marketing processing of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes is to be improved; the construction of cold stores, depositories, reception and procurement points, processing enterprises and shops is to be increased, first and foremost where fruit and vegetables are produced.

Hothouse farming is to be extended, especially through the use of waste heat from industrial enterprises and of thermal waters. The production of fruit, berries, viticultures, tea and subtropical plants is to be increased; work is to be continued in laying out new orchards and vineyards of an industrial type and on the reconstruction of existing plantations. The variety and strain of plantings is to be improved and the proportion of winter varieties of fruit crops is to be raised. Trade in fresh vegetables and fruit via the consumer cooperatives and at kolkhoz markets is to be developed on a wider scale.

The seed production system of agricultural crops is to be improved; its transition to an industrial basis is to be accelerated; new highly productive varieties and hybrids are to be introduced more quickly into production; the quality of seeds is to be raised: losses in the yield caused by pests, disease and weeds are to be reduced; biological means of protecting plants are to be more widely adopted. Industrial technology for the cultivation of corn, sugar beet, sunflower, soya beans, potatoes and other crops is to be introduced.

Livestock raising is to be considered a front of shock labor in the countryside. A further growth in the output of the products of this industry and an increase in the productivity of cattle and poultry is to be provided for. The average annual production of meat is to be raised to 17-17.5 million tons in dead weight, milk to 97-99 million tons, eggs to no less than 72 billion units, and wool to 470,000-480,000 tons.

An increase in livestock productivity and an improvement in the quality of milk is to be attained; wider use is to be made of the possibilities of increased production of beef by means of intensive raising and fattening of young stock and shortening the fattening period. Measures are to be implemented to expand beef livestock raising and poultry farming: more attention is to be paid to the development of deer-raising, horse-breeding, rabbit-breeding and fur farming, pond-fish culture, bee-keeping and silkworm breeding. Pig-breeding is to be intensively developed; the capacities of industrial-type pig-breeding enterprises are to be extended and better use is to be made of the possibilities of pigmeat production at nonspecialized farms and at private, subsidiary holdings.

The production of mutton, wool, karakul and other sheep and goat products is to be increased in every possible way. The production base of these industries is to be strengthened and major mechanized farms and feeding lots are to be created. A considerable increase in output per head of cattle is to be attained: the reproduction of herds and maintenance of livestock is to be decisively improved. The level of breeding work in improving the pedigree and productive qualities of animals and in creating new highly productive breeds, lines and hybrids of cattle and poultry, which meet the demands of industrial technology, is to be improved. Supplies of medication and vitamins for the requirements of livestock raising are to be expanded; veterinary services are to be improved.

The purchase of agricultural produce is to be increased, along with a considerable enhancement of its quality and a strict observance of the range planned. The organization and methods of procurement are to be improved; direct links between marketing and public catering enterprise and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are to be developed. The production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit in subsidiary farms at enterprises, organizations and establishments, in private subsidiary farms, as well as at horticultural, market-gardening and rabbit-breeding associations belonging to industrial, office and professional workers, is to be increased. Assistance is to be given to them in acquiring young stock, feed, seeds and fertilizer. .

The further development of land improvement is provided for: at the cost of state capital investments, 3.4-3.6 million ha of irrigated and 3.7-3.9 million ha of drained lands are to be brought into use. Some 26-28 million ha of pastureland in desert, semidesert and mountainous regions are to be provided with water. [paragraph continues]

An all-round improvement in the efficient use of irrigated and drained lands and a reduction in the time taken to achieve planned yields on these lands is to be attained; the technical level and quality of water-conservancy construction projects is to be raised; comprehensive work is to be carried out in land improvement and recovery of agricultural land; measures are to be implemented on the rational consumption of water for agricultural needs, improving the condition of irrigated and drained lands; responsibility for their upkeep and protection is to be enhanced.

Work is to be expedited on the reconstruction of existing land improvement systems and improvement of their water supplies, together with the elimination of their salinity and high level of soil acidity.

Preparatory work is to be commenced on transferring part of the outflow of northern rivers to the Volga River Basin, as well as continuing the scientific and design studies for rechanneling some of the water from Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Measures are to be consistently implemented to increase supplies and to make more rational use of chemical agents in farming and livestock raising. In 1985 provision is to be made for supplies to agriculture of mineral fertilizers amounting, in standard units, to no less than 115 million tons, of chemical fodder additives amounting to 5 million tons and highly effective plant protection agents amounting to 650,000-680,000 tons.

Agriculture is to be better provided with chemical agents for fodder preservation. The role of agrochemical services in agriculture and their responsibility for the effective use of mineral fertilizers, lime materials and chemical plant protection agents are to be enhanced. Methods of local application of fertilizers are to be introduced on a wider scale; waste of mineral fertilizer during storage, transportation and use is to be sharply reduced.

Fuller and more effective use of the resources of organic fertilizers is to be provided for; farms are to be equipped with the necessary selection of highly productive machinery and implements for these purposes; the volume of the use of organic fertilizers is to be raised to 1-1.2 billion tons by 1985; the quality of liming of acidic solids is to be raised.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is to allocate to agriculture the appropriate capital investments whose ratio to the overall volume of funds channeled into the development of the national economy is to be no lower than the level already achieved. The effectiveness of capital investments for production is to be raised in every possible way, using them primarily to raise the fertility of the land and to create a stable fodder base for livestock raising, to build capacities for primary processing of produce, depots and stores, and for the reconstruction and expansion of livestock premises and other projects.

The construction of well-appointed housing in rural areas, with outbuildings for keeping stock and poultry, must be carried out at a priority pace, as must that of children's preschool establishments, clubs and other amenities of cultural and every-day purpose. Capital investments for these purposes are to be increased by 39 percent. Populated rural areas are to be better provided with centralized heat, gas and water supplies, as well as sewage systems. The scale of the construction of hard-surfaced roads on farms is to be extended.

The development of the industrial base of rural construction is to be accelerated and the production of complete sets of lightweight industrial structures which leave the factory with a high degree of readiness is to be increased.

The technical reequipment of agriculture on the basis of new technology is to be continued; agriculture is to be supplied, during the 5-year period, with 1.87 million tractors, 1.45 million trucks, 600,000 grain harvester combines and other agricultural machinery. The comprehensive mechanization of the production of sugar-beet, raw cotton and fiber-flax, the application on the soil of organic and mineral fertilizers and the use of agents to protect plants is to be completed. The mechanization level of the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit, fodder and livestock products is to be raised.

The utilization of tractors, motor vehicles, harvesting and other machines is to be improved considerably. They are not to be allowed to be prematurely written off. The quality of overhaul and servicing and also safekeeping of machinery is to be raised. Strengthening and specialization of the overhaul and servicing base is to be continued. The introduction of progressive forms of organization in the utilization of machinery is to be expanded. The electric power/labor ratio in agriculture is to be increased by 40-50 percent. Farm managers and specialists and those employed by scientific research establishments, party, soviet and agricultural organs are to be given more responsibility for introducing scientifically based systems of agricultural management to production.

The efficiency of agricultural science is to be raised. The time it takes to put its achievements into practice is to be reduced. The link between science and production is to be strengthened. Specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration is to be consistently developed. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes the further development of subsidiary industrial capacities and small enterprises processing agricultural produce as well as those manufacturing construction materials and consumer goods, mainly from local raw materials and industrial waste, is to be ensured. The training of mass profession cadres for agriculture is to be improved. Qualified specialists are to be brought in to reinforce the middle management level on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises is to be developed.

In forestry, a gradual transition toward carrying out forestry work on the principles of continuous and rational forest utilization and improvement of the qualitative composition of forests is to be ensured. Young trees of valuable aboreal species are to be grown on an area of no less than 8 million ha. Industrial methods of forest cultivation are to be introduced. Implementation of a specific integrated program to create a permanent timber raw material base in the European Urals part of the USSR for the pulp and paper industry through cultivation of special forest plantations is to be commenced. For the purposes of expanding and strengthening the fodder base for sheep breeding the volume of work on the afforestation of pastures in the semidesert regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is to be increased.

In the food industries, production is to be increased by 23-26 percent. Production of ready-for-use foods, semifinished products, cooked foods, products from potatoes, fresh-frozen fruit and vegetables is to be developed at a fast pace. Rapid development of production of children's and dietary foods is to be ensured. The quality and range of foodstuffs enriched with proteins, vitamins and other beneficial components is to be improved and their production is to be expanded.

Production of prepacked goods is to be increased. Utilization of new types of packing materials that ensure long storage and a lowering in losses of food products is to be expanded. The comprehensiveness of processing is to be considerably increased. Utilization of agricultural raw material is to be improved. Continuous production schemes and intensive production methods are to be introduced. There is to be extensive utilization of the direct extraction methods in the production of vegetable oil, of the sterilization method of conserving fruit and vegetables, of comprehensively mechanized production lines in the meat and dairy industries, and of methods of packageless and container transportation of raw materials and output.

Every encouragement is to be given to transferring the processing industry to receiving cattle, milk, fruit and vegetables in the places where they are produced and to carry them there by transportation belonging to the purchasers.

Comprehensive development of the refrigerating industry and expansion of the use of refrigeration in processing and storage of agricultural produce are to be ensured. Labor productivity in the food industry is to be raised by 21-23 percent, and in the meat and dairy industry by 27-29 percent.

In the flour milling, groats and mixed fodder industry, production of the best quality flour is to be increased by some 24-27 percent. Production of mixed fodder at state industrial enterprises is to be increased by 13-15 percent. Production of protein and vitamin additives is to double. Technological re-equipment of the flour milling industry is to be speeded up on the basis of equipping it with complete sets of highly-productive milling equipment. Grain elevators with a total of 20 million tons storage space are to be put into use, primarily in the main grain-growing regions.

Grain-drying capacities in the regions where sunflower, corn and rice are cultivated are to be increased at a rapid pace.

In the microbiological industry, measures aimed at the rapid development of production facilities on the basis of microbiological synthesis are to be implemented and a growth of output of 80-90 percent is to be ensured. Production of readily-marketable fodder, microbiological protein and lysine as well as antibiotics for fodder and veterinary purposes, fodder vitamins, microbiological means for plant protection, enzyme compounds, premixes, bacterial fertilizers and other products of microbiological synthesis is to be increased significantly. Labor productivity is to be raised by 38-42 percent.

Development of Transportation and Communications

The main task of transportation is to meet fully and in good time the demands of the national economy and the population for transportation, and to raise the efficiency and quality of the work of the transportation system. It is for this purpose that the organization of the transportation process and control over it are to be improved, the level of utilization and reliability of the technical means of transportation are to be raised and coordination of the work of all kinds of transportation and their interaction with other branches of the national economy are to be improved. More advanced technology is to be introduced in mixed transportation. Further improvement is to be secured in planning the work of transportation, and cross-hauls. Excessively long and other nonrational freight transportation is to be eliminated. Transportation costs are to be lowered and expenditure of resources on transportation of goods and passengers is to be reduced. The material-technical base of transportation is to be strengthened.

The introduction of new technology, progressive techniques and automated control systems is to be accelerated. The level of comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading and overhauling work is to be raised. The structure of rolling stock and of shipping is to be improved, securing their wider specialization.

The sphere for use of new means of transportation for the carriage of cargo in the northern regions of the country, and also for city and suburban passenger transportation, is to be broadened. The development of the container transportation system is to be accelerated, transportation of individually packed freight by the packet-container method is to be extended, and the network of special centers with equipment for holding containers and packets is to be increased. There is to be a considerable improvement of service to passengers on all kinds of transportation. Traffic safety is to be raised and a reduction of the harmful effects of transportation on the environment is to be ensured. The organization of transportation on international routes is to be improved. Measures are to be taken to reduce the delivery times and improve the care in handling of goods.

On railway transportation, there is to be a technical re-equipment and further enlargement of carriage and traffic capacity of railways operating on lines with dense traffic, as well as an increase in the capacities of railway stations and junctions. The level and efficiency of route planning of goods transport and the role of the schedule in organizing train movements is to be raised. The utilization of locomotives and wagons is to be improved. The conversion of the pool of wagons to roller bearings is to be accelerated.

In 1981-85 at least 5,000 km of doubled track is to be put into operation, more than 6,000 km is to be electrified and more than 15,000 km of railway is to be equipped with automatic blocking systems and centralized train control. At least 3,600 km of new railway line is to be built. The entire length of the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railway is to be opened to rail traffic. The overhaul and construction base of rail transport is to be strengthened. The freight turnover of rail transport is to be increased by 14-15 percent and passenger turnover by 9 percent. Labor productivity is to rise by 10-12 percent.

In maritime transport, the use of the fleet, ports and ship repair yards is to be improved, as well as the organization of cargo passenger transportation. The efficiency of export of transport services is to be raised.

The fleet is to be supplemented by specialized vessels--container carriers, lighter carriers, railway ferry boats, arctic navigation vessels and icebreakers--and the equipping of transport vessels with atomic power installations will begin.

All-year round navigation in the western part of the northern sea route and the timely delivery of essential cargo to the far north and Far East are to be ensured. The capacities of maritime ports and ship repair enterprises are to be expanded. The cargo turnover of maritime transport is to be increased by 8-9 percent.

In river transport, there will be a substantial strengthening of the material-technical base, primarily for transporting cargo in Siberia, the Far East and the north. Wherever feasible, there will be a maximum transfer of cargo transport from the railways to the river, and the navigable stretches of the main riverways will be extended. The handling capacity of river ports will be increased and the river fleet will be supplemented with large capacity cargo-carrying motor vessels, vessels for mixed river and sea navigation, rugs, large cargo barges, icebreakers and comfortable passenger vessels. The overhauling base of the river fleet is to be developed. The cargo turnover of river transport is to be increased by 19-20 percent.

The development of pipeline transport is to be accelerated, particularly for the transportation of oil products, oil and gas. The quality of construction of pipeline transport projects is to be raised, ensuring their reliable operation. Measures are to be implemented for significantly raising the productivity of newly-built gas pipelines and for the automation of compressor stations. Techniques for the year-round construction of pipelines in remote areas with difficult natural and climatic conditions are to be worked out and introduced.

In automobile transport, the further strengthening of the material-technical base and the rapid development of public transport are to be ensured. Concentration of means of transport in large automobile organizations will continue. Technical servicing and overhauling will be improved. The overhauling base for road transport means will be strengthened and its work system improved. The structure of the pool of vehicles will be improved, increasing the proportion of vehicles with large carrying capacity, as well as of specialized transportation and the wide use of articulated trucks with sets of trailers and semitrailers, primarily for transportation on intercity routes, are to be ensured.

Organization of the work of passenger transport is to be improved in cities and rural areas; the regularity and frequency of buses is to be increased. The freight turnover of public transport will be increased 30-40 percent, and the passenger turnover of public buses by 16-18 percent.

Provision will be made for the accelerated development of the basic network of trunk roads. Construction of roads in rural areas will be extended, linking rayon centers and central farm buildings at kolkhozes and sovkhozes with public roads. The quality of construction, repair and maintenance of roads is to be improved. Particular attention is to be devoted to improving traffic safety.

In air transport, the network of airports for main and local air routes will be further developed; they will be equipped with up-to-date means for the mechanization and automation of transportation processes, and for servicing planes. Repair works and civil aviation technology bases will be built and reconstructed, particularly in the north, Siberia and the Far East.

Measures will be implemented to significantly lower specific fuel consumption through the rational exploitation of aviation technology, reduce fuel losses, make engine consumption more economical, improve the weight and aerodynamic characteristics of planes and helicopters.

Onboard and ground navigational systems and radio-technical equipment, which ensure the automation of air traffic control, the take-off and landing of aircraft, and increase the regularity and safety of flights, are to be widely introduced. Passenger transportation is to be increased by approximately 30 percent.

In industrial transport, rate of reconstruction and technical reequipment are to be raised and the use of rolling stock improved. Attempts will be made to achieve regular loading and unloading of freight.

Existing interindustrial railway transport enterprises will be extended and new ones organized. The introduction of nonstop and new specialized kinds of transport--conveyor, pneumoconveyor, hydraulic and others--will be accelerated, especially in the ore-mining and chemical industries and in enterprises of the building materials industry.

The demands of the national economy and the population for communications services will be met more fully, and their quality will be improved. The creation of a unified automated communications network in the country will continue on the basis of some of the most up-to-date transmission systems.

Color television and stereo radio broadcasting will be developed. There will be wider use of artificial satellites for the organization of multiprogram television and radio broadcasting, as well as for telephone communication with remote areas, and the transmission of the pages of central newspapers by phototelegraphic means.

Over the 5-year period, intercity telephone channels are to be extended by approximately 80 percent. The number of telephones in cities and rural areas will be increased by 30 percent including those installed privately, which will be increased by 40 percent.

The level of mechanization and automation of production processes in postal communications enterprises is to be raised and the volume of container transportation of mail and printed matter, and also of mail-order goods, is to be significantly increased.

Capital Construction

The main task of capital construction is the build-up of the country's production potential on a new technical basis, the construction of housing and public consumer, social and cultural facilities. A radical improvement in construction and an increase in the effectiveness of capital investments are to be achieved.

The main attention must be devoted to the timely putting into operation of basic assets and production capacities. Capital investments and material resources must be concentrated on the major construction sites. The number of projects under simultaneous construction must be limited; construction time must be reduced.

Production capacities and projects of nonproductive sphere must be commissioned uniformly and comprehensively in the course of the year. In the next few years the volume of unfinished construction and the reserves of equipment which has not been installed must be brought down to the specified levels.

During the 5-year plan period, capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance must be increased by 12-15 percent. Capital investments must be channeled, in the first place, into the reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises and into the completion of construction projects started earlier. Construction of new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones must be started when the needs of the national economy for the given kind of output cannot be provided by means of improving the utilization of existing production capacities taking into account their reconstruction and technical reequipment. Draft estimating procedures must be improved.

Construction must be implemented in accordance with the most progressive and economical plans. One must also envisage improving the efficiency of capital investments on the basis of utilizing the achievements of scientific-technological progress, advanced experience and saving materials and labor. The quality of planning, architectural and building decisions must be raised, and the construction costs of buildings and structures, as well as housing, must be lowered. Specific capital investments per unit of capacity being put into operation must be reduced and land must be used rationally in construction.

The responsibility of ministries, departments, examining organs, planning, design, and scientific research organizations for ensuring a high technical and economic level of plans and a correct determination of the estimated cost of construction must be increased. The subcontracting method and the method of using the enterprises' own resources [podryadnyy i khozyaystvenyy sposoby] of conducting work, must be improved. Progressive forms of building organization must be developed in every possible way--modular, duty-tour [vakhtovyy], unit and others.

Conditions must be created for the propagation everywhere of flow-line brigade subcontracting on the basis of raising the level of engineering training and of production process manning. Measures must be implemented to considerably reduce manual labor expenditures, to equip building organizations with highly productive machines, mechanism, motor transport including the small tonnage variety, and to make fuller use of them through increasing work shifts. The supply to building organizations of small-scale mechanization equipment and mechanized, electrified and manual implements, and also mobile living quarters, must be improved.

The level of industrialization of building production and the degree of prefabrication of structures and components must be raised. The utilization of new and efficient structures must be expanded. Fuller use must be made of local building materials. The capacities of territorial building and assembly organizations in areas where construction work is concentrated must be increased. The network of mobile sub-contracting organizations and of traveling implement bases must be expanded.

A further development and technical re-equipment of house-building and plant-building and also rural construction combines is to be ensured, and there is to be a fuller utilization of their capacities. There is to be an increase in the proportion of large-panel and modular dwelling houses in the total volume of house building. In individual industries the construction of enterprises through bank credit granted to subcontracting organizations to the extent of full estimated cost of the project is to be practiced, with the handing over of completely ready enterprises to the customer. There is to be a rise in labor productivity in construction of 15-17 percent.

Social Development and Raising the People's Welfare

On the basis of an upsurge in the economy and a rise in the efficiency of social production, a further growth of the people's welfare is to be ensured, as is a development of the socialist way of life and the entire system of social relations. With this aim the following is envisaged:

Creating the most favorable conditions for highly productive labor; intensifying its creative nature; reducing, in every possible way, manual, low-skilled and heavy physical labor; improving labor protection and safety measures; intensifying the monitoring of the extent of labor and consumption; increasing the level and perfecting the structure of consumption of material benefits and services; improving their quality and expanding their range; improving the population's housing and living conditions, especially in the countryside; lessening the burden of labor in the home; raising the standard of all types of services; creating conditions for strengthening the family unit; expanding the advantages and benefits for families with children and working mothers; raising the population's educational and cultural level; improving the medical services and leisure of the Soviet people; creating more favorable conditions for man's active labor activity; developing socialist democracy further; raising the working people's initiative; raising their participation in management; developing all-round socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor; efficiently utilizing social factors in the growth of the economy; combining material and moral labor incentives; stepping up their effect on the development of production and the achievement of high final results.

There is to be a rise in real incomes per capita of 16-18 percent. A fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for various goods and services is to be considered a most important task. There is to be an increase in retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade of 22-25 percent. On the basis of a consistent solution to the food problem there is to be a further improvement in the population's nutrition through a growth in the consumption of the most nutritious products. There is to be a fuller satisfaction of the demand for cultural, consumer and household goods and other nonfood products. There is to be a considerable increase in sales to the population of construction materials and also materials and articles which fall short of being in first-class condition [nekonditsionnykh] for repair and other needs in the home. There is to be an expansion and renewal of the range and a rise in the quality of goods. There is to be an increase in the sale of new, fashionable and also inexpensive quality goods which are in demand. An active influence is to be exerted on the formation of reasonable demands and aesthetic tastes of the population. There is to be an increase in the average monthly wages of blue and white-collar workers of 13-16 percent, and their level by the end of the 5-year plan is to be brought up to R190-195 a month. There is to be a rise in the wages of farmers in the public sector of kolkhozes of 20-22 percent. With regard to the wages of blue and white-collar workers the following should be ensured: Wages and bonuses should be made increasingly dependent for every worker on his personal labor contribution and on the final results of the work of the collective, and there should be a rise in their role as incentives in raising labor productivity, improving the quality of output and saving all types of resources; improving the tarrif system and fixing of rates for labor; improving wages of various categories of working people, with account being taken of the complex and responsible nature of the work being fulfilled, the conditions and intensity of labor, and also the sector of the national economy and area of the country.

Wage increases of workers, including those who are lowly-paid, should be ensured on the basis of cutting back manual, unskilled work, raising qualifications, combining trades and achieving high work results.

As conditions are created and resources accumulated there should be a gradual rise in the minimum wage to R80 per month, in the wages and salaries of manual and office workers--in the first place in the production sectors of the national economy--and the reserves for labor productivity growth existing in associations, at enterprises, in organizations and in sectors, should be used for this purpose in every possible way.

The settlement of wages by regions should be perfected. In the Urals and in some regions of Kazakhstan and northern regions of Vologodskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts, regional coefficients should be introduced for the pay of manual and office workers for whom they have not been established. Allowances on top of the pay of manual and office workers should be fixed for continuous service in southern regions of the Far East and East Siberia. In individual industries pay supplements for night work should continue to be increased.

With regard to the remuneration of collective farmers, it should be made more dependent on the final results of work, labor productivity and quality of produce. As labor productivity, qualifications and employment of collective farmers in social production rises, the level of their remuneration should come closer to the level of remuneration for workers in state agricultural enterprises. The minimum period of annual paid leave for collective farmers should be established at the level of the minimum leave for manual and office workers.

The social consumption funds should be increased by 20 percent. The role of benefits and payments granted to the population from these funds toward solving production and social demographic problems should be stepped up. The efficient use of resources channelled into social consumption funds, including those from associations, enterprises, organizations and kolkhozes, should be improved.

State aid to families with children and to newlyweds should be increased: advantages and benefits to these families should be expanded; improvement in their housing and living conditions should be assisted. The system of state benefits for children should be perfected: the feeding of children and services for them in preschool institutions, boarding schools, boarding institutions attached to schools and children's homes should be improved. The provision of free textbooks to pupils of general education schools should be completed.

There is to be a further improvement in the conditions of the work, everyday life and leisure of working women. Commencing in 1981 part-paid leave for working women to care for their children until they attain the age of 1 year is to be introduced by regions of the country. Benefits to working women in connection with the birth and raising of children are to be extended. Opportunities are to be created for women with younger children to work a shorter working day or shorter work week, according to a sliding scale, and also at home and effective measures are to be taken to ease housework.

The number of specialized treatment centers for pregnant women is to be substantially increased: The furather development of the network and an improvement in the work of kindergartens and day care centers, schools, extended day groups, Pioneer camps and other children's establishments, particularly in areas with a high employment of women in the public sector of production, is to be provide for; and preschool establishments with places for at least 2.5 million children are to be built. By 1985 the number of pupils in schools and extended-day groups is to be raised to 13.5-14 million, and the work of Pioneer and schoolchildren's places and clubs and other extramural establishments is to be improved.

The social security system is to be improved. The minimum scales of old-age and disability pensions for manual and office workers and collective farmers, and pensions paid in the event of the loss of the breadwinner, are to be increased. A further equalizing of social security conditions for collective farmers and employees of state enterprises is to be provided for. The gradual leveling of the scales of previously fixed pensions with that of pensions currently fixed for workers of similar professions and qualifications is to be provided for.

Measures are to be implemented for further improving living conditions for the veterans of Great Patriotic War and families of soldiers who died. More concern must be shown for veterans of labor. The opportunities for pensioners to participate in public work must be extended. The methods of providing material incentive for able-bodied pensioners are to be improved. The network of old people's homes for pensioners is to be increased and the level of organization of public amenities and social consumer services in them is to be raised. The organization of prosthetic-orthopedic assistance for the population is to be improved, as well as the supply to invalids with personal means of mobility.

Repayment of state loans will continue. The policy toward ensuring the stability of state retail prices for basic foodstuffs and nonfood products will be consistently pursued. State and public control will be intensified and the responsibility of ministries and departments, heads of associations, enterprises, organizations and establishments for observing price discipline will be increased.

Further development of trade and public catering will be ensured. The retail trade network will be expanded. The material and technical base of state and cooperative trade will be strengthened. The organization of trade management will be improved. Special attention will be paid to the creation of department and self-service stores, specialized shops and major shopping centers; the network of direct-sales shops belonging to industrial ministries and associations will be increased, as well as direct-sales shops belonging to sovkhozes, kolkhozes and their associations for the sale of fruit and vegetables.

The standard of trade services to the population is to be raised. Progressive forms of trading are to be developed in every possible way. The sale of goods by the self-service method and by advanced order from place of work or home, as well as by mail order, is to be improved. The supply of prepacked goods to the trade network is to be increased.

The role of public catering in meeting the needs of the population is to be enhanced and it is to be developed at priority rates. The level of industrialization of this sector is to be raised. Provision of hot meals at places of work or study for manual, office, kolkhoz workers and pupils in all types of educational establishments is to be improved. The network of public catering enterprises is to be considerably enlarged. The standard of services to the population is to be raised. The network of dietary catering enterprises is to be developed.

Advanced technology in transporting, preserving, processing and selling goods, modern shop and vending and refrigerating equipment, sets of machinery and highly productive lines for the processing and packinging of goods are to be introduced. The economic links between industrial, agricultural and trade enterprises and organizations are to be improved. The role of the sales contract in working out plans for the production and marketing of consumer goods is to be enhanced.

Measures aimed at the concentration of commodity supplies mainly in the system of wholesale trade are to be implemented. The responsibility of wholesale depots for the continuous supply to shops of goods with the necessary range, and of shops for the constant availability of goods of the specified range is to be raised.

Work is to be improved in trade and industry on studying consumer demand, and the specific demands of various groups of the population and regions of the country are to be taken into consideration more fully.

Everything is to be done to promote the further development of consumer cooperatives, to improve their economic initiative for activities in improving shopping facilities and public catering in rural areas and to increase raw material and foodstuff resources. There is to be an intensification at consumer cooperative enterprises of the production of vital consumer goods through the more effective use of local intermediate and raw materials, of the fattening of cattle and poultry and the breeding and catching of fish in inland waters. Work is to be done more actively on purchasing agricultural products from the population and kolkhozes. Trade in these products is to be extended in towns and industrial centers. Fuller use is to be made of opportunities for improving the procurement of honey, wild fruit, berries, mushrooms, nuts and medicinal herbs. The network of kolkhoz markets is to be developed and their work improved. Assistance is to be rendered to the population in delivering and marketing agricultural surpluses produced on private subsidiary plots and at horticultural, market-gardening and other associations.

The network of shops for the sale of second-hand articles received from the population and kolkhozes is to be substantially expanded.

Consumer services to the population are to be considerably improved. The volume of consumer services to be provided is to be increased by some 40-50 percent. The standard of fulfilment of orders and the efficiency of services are to be improved. There are to be accelerated rates of development of consumer services in rural areas and in the eastern regions of the country.

The development of savings is to be ensured. The forms of services to the population from savings banks are to be improved; they are to be more fully equipped with computer technology and necessary equipment. State, personal and property insurance for citizens is to be developed. The mode of operation of trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises and other establishments and organizations in the services sector is to be improved, creating a maximum of comfort for working people. The overseeing of the work of these enterprises, establishments and organizations by the public is to be intensified.

The housing conditions of the Soviet people are to be consistently improved. The comfort of accommodations and the standards of its services and amenities are to be enhanced. The network of young people's hostels at enterprises and organizations is to be widened, and the services provided in them improved. A total area of 530-540 millionsquare meters of housing is to be built. The priority in housing construction is to be given to accomodations for workers of the newly-built enterprises in development areas and in the countryside. The distribution of new state-built housing is to be implemented, as a rule, according to the principle of granting every family a separate apartment.

The attention paid to questions relating to an integrated basis for the development of towns and settlements is to be stepped up. The transition to the construction of residential houses according to standard designs, with improved layout of apartments and improved conditions for using them, is to be completed in the main. The role of housing construction cooperatives in the further improvement of the housing conditions of the population is to be enhanced. The opportunities for private construction of houses, particularly in small towns, urban type settlements and in rural areas, are to be expanded. Assistance will be given to the working people in cooperative and private housing construction out of incentive funds of associations and enterprises. Measures will be implemented to improve the use of the housing pool and its maintenance. Municipal services for the population are to be developed. Increased provision will be made for centralized heat and water supplies to towns and other population points. Their amenities and landscaping will be improved and premises and grounds will be allocated in microrayons where sporting, recreational and cultural-educational work can take place.

There will be a further development of the system of public education and a fuller satisfaction of the country's demand for specialists and skilled workers. The effectiveness of the work of all sectors and forms of education and cadre training is to be raised. Evening and extracurricular studies are to be developed and improved. The kinds and methods of work in schools and moral and aesthetic education in schools are to be improved. Work is to be stepped up on vocational guidance to young people. Prerequisites are to be created for gradual transition to teaching children from the age of six in preparatory classes at general schools.

There is to be further development of the network of vocational-technical educational establishments as a most important source of supplying the national economy with cadres of workers. The graduation of skilled workers from these educational establishments is to be raised in the period 1981-85 to 13 million people. The graduation of skilled workers with secondary education is to be increased by 1.6 times. On-the-job training and raising the skills of cadres is to be improved. Approximately 10 million specialists with higher and secondary specialized education are to be trained. Measures are to be implemented to raise the quality of training of specialists and improve the use of them in the national economy.

The development of socialist culture and art is to be promoted. Their role in shaping a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and satisfying more fully the manifold spiritual demands of the Soviet people is to be enhanced.

Cinematographic services to the population are to be improved. The cinema is to be widely used for education and training work. The work of cultural and educational establishments is to be improved, and their material base is to be utilized with the maximum return, independent of the department to which they may belong. The network of public libraries and clubs is to be expanded. Their role in work on communist education, organization of amateur creative art and recreation for working people is to be enhanced. The work of parks, zoos, and museums and the preservation and publicizing of historical, cultural and natural monuments is to be improved.

Publishing is to be developed. The demands for printed material, especially in editions of children's and artistic literature, are to be met more fully. Their quality of printing is to be improved. There is to be further development of television and radio broadcasting. A second all-union television program is to be introduced.

Constant concern is to be shown for development of the health service. The standard and quality of medical services to the population are to be raised. There is to be further development of the network of health establishments and improvement in their structure and rational location. There are to be improvements in the provision to health establishments of medicine, instruments, medical technology and equipment, inventory, transportation and communication systems. Measures are to be adopted for the accelerated and broad introduction of scientific and technological achievements to medicine and of the use of progressive forms and methods of work organization of medical and pharmaceutical personnel. The overall number of hospital beds is to increase by 8 to 10 percent.

Work on prevention of diseases is to be intensified. The effectiveness of preventive clinic services is to be increased and their coverage of the population, particularly children, will be extended. The output of production of the medical industry is to increase by approximately 1.4 times. The development and mastering of production of highly effective medicines, especially for treatment of cardiovascular and oncological diseases, diseases of the endocrine system, as well as semisynthetic antibiotics, is to be envisaged. The production of modern medical equipment is to be expanded.

There is to be an all-round development and improvement in the organization of working people's leisure and tourism. Opportunities for joint leisure time and treatment of parents with their children are to be expanded. There is to be improvement in tour services. All-round assistance is to be given to the organization and development of orchard and allotment associations of blue and white-collar workers. Production of garden sheds and implements and of goods for leisure and tourism is to be increased.

There will be a vigorous development of mass physical training and sports. Their wider introduction into the everyday life of Soviet people is to be promoted. There is to be a stepping-up of physical training and sports work among children and young people, and more effective use is to be made of sports facilities.

The demands of the urban and rural population for postal, telephone and telegraph communications are to be more fully satisfied. There is to be a considerable improvement in transport services for the population. A further development of intercity, urban and suburban transport is provided for. Special attention is to be paid to the expansion of services for the rural population by various types of transport. There is to be an increase in the volume and variety of services connected with the growth in the quantity of means of transportation belonging to the population. There is to be an expansion of the network of technical service stations, automobile filling stations, carwashes, and also the construction of cooperative garages and well-appointed parking lots for these means of transport.

Nature Conservancy

Nature conservancy is to be improved. Work is to be intensified on the preservation of agricultural lands and on the struggle against soil erosion. Work rates are to be increased on the recultivation of lands, and their defense against mud flow avalanches, landslides, subsidence, salination, bogging, flooding and drying up is to be ensured. There is to be more comprehensive mastering of mineral deposits, not permitting them to be wasted during extraction and processing. There is to be an acceleration in the construction of water conservancy installations in the basins of the Black, Azov, Baltic and Caspian Seas and in the country's major industrial areas. Measures are to be implemented to step-up the protection of seas, rivers and other water areas in the Arctic Basin against pollution. An increase is to be made in capacities for systems of cyclical and repeated utilization of water. There is to be an elaboration and introduction at enterprises of water-exp'oitation systems without effluents. There is to be an improvement in the conservation of water sources, including small rivers and lakes, to ensure they are not exhausted and polluted: Work is to be continued on the conservation and rational utilization of unique nature complexes, primarily Lake Baykal. Automated systems of controlling water conservancy complexes in the basins of the major rivers in the European part of the country and in Central Asia are to be created.

There is to be an improvement in technological processes and means of transport with the aim of reducing the discharge of harmful substances into the atmosphere and improving purification of exhaust gases from harmful admixtures. There is to be an increase in the output of highly efficient gas and dust trapping apparatuses, water purification equipment, and also instruments and automatic stations for monitoring the state of the natural environment. There is to be a considerable reduction in the use of peat as a fuel at thermal power stations. The protection of forests against fires and against harmful insects and diseases is to be stepped up. Protective forestry cultivation is to be expanded, new green belts are to be created and existing ones improved in and around towns and villages. There is to be a continuation of the creation of a scientifically-based network of reserve territories and national parks, and on the basis of them a study is to be carried out of natural systems and objects with the aim of working out recommendations for the rational utilization of natural resources.

Measures are to be implemented for a balanced increase in the numbers of wild animals and for the reproduction in natural water stretches and water reservoirs of valuable breeds of fish. Work is to be carried out more actively on creating and developing a system of registering natural resources. State management must be perfected and monitoring must be stepped up in the sphere of nature usage and environmental protection. The public is to be more widely involved in nature conservancy.

Distribution of Productive Forces; the Economic and Social Development of the Union Republics

An improvement in the distribution of productive forces is to be ensured in order to increase the efficiency of production in the public sector on the basis of further specialization and proportional development of the economy of the union republics and the economic regions in the country's single national economic complex.

The growth of the economic potential of the western regions is to be sped up. Major work is to be carried out to open up their natural resources and develop the fuel and power and raw material bases of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Construction of power intensive plants is to be concentrated here. The development of the construction base for housing and communal, cultural and amenity construction, agriculture, and the production of machinery and equipment for the leading industries of the eastern regions is to be intensified. On this basis the integrated nature of the development of the economy of these regions and the supply of cadres to them are to be stepped up.

In the Central Asian republics, manpower and natural resources and production capacities are to be used more fully. A further increase in the production of cotton is to be ensured and its quality is to be raised considerably. The development of animal husbandry and other labor-intensive branches of agriculture, light industry and engineering is to be accelerated. The state of land conservancy and provision of water to irrigated lands is to be improved. Training of skilled workers' cadres from among the local population, especially from rural youth, is to be extended.

In the European part of the country and in the Urals, the further development of industry is to be implemented in the main through better use of the production potential which has already been created and the reconstruction and technical reequipment of existing enterprises without increasing the number of workers. The location of new and the extension of existing power-intensive and water-intensive plants is not to be allowed as a rule in the European regions. Atomic power engineering is to be extensively developed. The putting into use of the hydroelectric power resources of the Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia is to be continued. The further development and setting up of territorial-production complexes and industrial assemblies, especially in the newly-developed regions, is to be provided for. Transport-economic communications are to be improved. Interindustry cooperation of plants located on the same territory is to be more extensively developed, but without the unjustified duplication and parallelism arising through the creation by different departments of production and nonproduction infrastructure projects. The role of the soviets of peoples' deputies is to be raised and their activity is to be improved in ensuring integrated economic and social development on their territory.

On the basis of the growth of the economy and the efficiency of production in the public sector, the further raising of the people's welfare in all the union republics is to be provided for. Fuller satisfaction of the population's demands in the newly-opened up regions with difficult natural conditions is thereby to be ensured.

The following basic directions for the economic and social development of the union republics for 1981-1985 are to be established:

In the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, industrial ouput is to be increased by 24-27 percent. The machine-building, gas, chemical and petrochemical industries are to be developed rapidly. The further development of the light, food and fishing industries is to be provided for. In 1985 the generation of electricity is to be raised to 950,000-970,000 million kwh; production of oil including gas condensate is to be raised to 560-580 million tons; and of gas to 420-426 billion cu m. Production of finished rolled ferrous metals is to be increased by 12-14 percent; of mineral fertilizers, 1.6 times; of textiles by 13 percent; of knitwear, 1.2 times; of sugar, 1.5 times; and of butter by 13-15 percent.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output is to be increased by 12-14 percent. An average annual production of grain amounting to 134-136 million tons is to be ensured: of sugar beet, 33-34 million tons; of grapes, not less than 1 million tons; meat, at slaughter weight, 8.4-8.7 million tons; milk, 50-52 million tons; wool, 235-240,000 tons. Production of sunflower seeds is to be increased 1.3 times; of vegetables, 1.2 times; and of potatoes, 10-12 percent; irrigated land amounting to 1.55-1.65 million ha is to be put into use; 1.72-1.82 million ha of swamp and waterlogged land is to be drained.

The Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR: Implementation of the integrated program for the transformation of this zone into a region of highly productive land cultivation and animal husbandry and for the development of the industries connected with this is to be continued. Construction of housing, automobile roads, social, cultural, public utility and amenity projects is to be carried out at an accelerated pace.

Moscow and Leningrad: Attention is to be concentrated on the reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises. Their specialization on the production of articles of a high technical standard and quality is to be intensified. Fuller loading of production capacities and accelerated rates of raising labor productivity compared with the increase in volume of production are to be ensured. The further integrated development of the urban economy is to be provided for.

Reconstruction and enlarging of the Kolomna diesel locomotive building works, Bryansk engineering works and Penza Diesel works is to be carried out. New capacities are to be put into operation at the Cherpovets metallurgical works. The formation of the Timano-Pechora territorial production complex is to be continued on the basis of fuel-power, mining and timber raw material resources in the Komi ASSR and in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug. The use of the timber resources of the European north is to be improved. Extra capacities are to be created for the production of paper at the Syktyvkar timber industry complex. Capacities are to be put into operation at Smolensk, Kalinin and Kursk AES.

The Central-Chernozem Region: The further development of agriculture and the industries connected with it is to be ensured. The setting up of a territorial production complex on the basis of the Kursk magnetic anomaly is to be continued. The first stage of the Oskol electrometallurgical combine is to be put into operation.

The Volga Valley area: The development of the automobile, tractor and other types of engineering is to be continued. Measures are to be carried out to maintain the level of production of oil and gas. A start is to be made on setting up an industrial center for the extraction and refining of gas and condensates and also for the production of sulfur on the basis of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit. Capacities are to be put into operation at Cheboksary and Nizhnekamsk GES and also at Balakovo AES.

The Northern Caucasus: Intensive land cultivation, animal hushandry with a large marketable output, and the food industry, are to be developed. Construction is to begin of the fourth stage of the Bolshoy Stavropolskiy Canal. Work is to continue on irrigating lands and opening them up for agriculture and on the use of hydroelectric power resources. Capacities are to be put into operation at Rostov AES, at the Atommash works and at Novocherkask electric locomotive construction plant. Capacities are to be developed for the output of highly productive grain combine harvesters at the Rosselmash association and at the Taganrog combine-harvester plant.

The Urals: Reconstruction and technical reequipment is to continue at enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous, metallurgy, engineering, chemical and petrochemical industries. The raw material base of nonferrous metallurgy is to be strengthened. Capacities are to be put into operation at Perm GRES.

Siberia: The accelerated growth of the fuel industry, power generation, nonferrous metallurgy, chemical, petrochemical, timber, pulp and paper, timber processing, and mircobiological industries, as well as the construction industry, is to be provided for. The foodstuff base is to be strengthened in every way through raising the level of agriculture and industries for the processing of agricultural raw materials.

Further development of the West Siberian territorial-production complex is to be promoted; the production of oil, including gas condensate, is to be raised here in 1985 to 385-395 million tons, and of gas to 330-370 billion cubic meters. Production capacities are to be put into operation at the Tobolsk petrochemical combine, at Tomsk chemical works and Surgut GRES. Construction is to begin on a plant for the production of chemical and poil processing equipment. The construction base is to be strengthened. Housing, social and cultural amenity, and road construction is to be intensified, and the Surgut-Urengoy railroad is to be commissioned.

The extraction of powerplant coal and cooking coal is to be increased in the Kuzbass. Irrigation work is to be continued in the Kulunda Steppe.

The establishment of the Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complex is to be continued. The first stages of Berezovskiy No 1 open-cast coal mine and Krasnoyarsk heavy excavator plant, and capacities at Berezovskoye GRES No 1 are to be commissioned. The further development of the Sayan territorial production complex is to be ensured. The construction of Sayan-Shushenskoye GES is to be mainly completed. Capacities are to be commissioned at Abakan freight car construction plant and Sayan aluminum works. Construction of electrotechnical enterprises in the city of Minusinsk is to be continued. Capacities to increase the production of highly-productive grain harvesters at the Krasnoyarsk grain harvester production association are to be developed. Construction of Boguchany GES will be started. The first sets will be commissioned at Kharanor GRES. The construction of Guisinoozersk GRES will be completed. Preliminary operations to develop the Ozernoye polymetallic deposit will take place.

In the Far East: There will be further development of nonferrous metallurgy, the oil refining, fishing, timber, wood-processing and the pulp and paper industries. Production of soya, rice and other agricultural produce will increase. Work on the economic development of the zone served by the Baykal-Amur Railroad will be developed. Planning work on the Udokan copper deposit will be completed. The building of the South Yakut territorial production complex will be continued. The construction of the open-cast coal mine, the dressing factory and the first stage of the Neryungri GRES will be completed. The technical and economic groundwork for opening up the iron-ore deposit in South Yakutiya, as well as the construction of the Berkakit-Tommot-Yakutsk railroad are to be worked out. Construction of Bureya GES will be continued. A metallurgical conversion plant will be built.

Existing ports will be further developed and reconstructed. Construction of the second stage of the Vostochnyy deep-water port will begin.

There will be broader development of sanatorium and spa amenities in Siberia and the Far East, especially on the basis of local mineral springs.

In the Ukrainian SSR: Industrial production is to increase by 20-23 percent. Electricity generation is to reach 280-290 billion kwh in 1985. Most of the increase is to be provided by nuclear powerplants. Capacities at Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Zaporozhye, Crimean, Chernobyl and Rovno AES, and the Odessa nuclear TETS, will be commissioned.

The construction reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises in the coal industry will be speeded up. Coal extraction is to be increased. Capacities will be commissioned at plants processing coking byproducts and at enterprises producing mineral fertilizers and vehicle tires. Production of finished rolled strip made from ferrous metals will increase by 14-16 percent.

Power and chemical machine building, the electrical equipment industry, machine tool building and instrument making, and production of machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production are to be developed at a priority rate. The first stage of the electric motor factory in Uzhgorod is to be commissioned. Voroshilovgrad diesel locomotive plant and existing enterprises in the light and food industries are to be reconstructed and modernized.

Production of butter is to increase by 1.2 to 1.3 times. Sugar production is to reach 6.6-6.8 million tons in 1985, and 3-3.3 billion standard cans of fruit and vegetable preserves are to be produced. The average yearly volume of gross agricultural production is to increase by 12-14 percent, and the harvest of sunflower seed is to be increased 1.2 times. Average yearly grain production is to reach 51-52 million tons; that of sugar beet 56-57 million tons; grapes--at least 1 million tons; meat--slaughter weight of 3.9-4.1 million tons; and milk 22.5-23 million tons.

Construction of the Danube-Dniester and the Kakhovskaaya irrigation system and the second stage of the Dnieper-Donbass Canal is to be continued. Construction of the third stage of the North Crimean Canal and the first stage of the Azov irrigation system is to begin. Between 500,000 and 510,000 of irrigated land is to be brought into use and between 640,000 and 680,000 ha of marshland is to be drained. Further development of health resorts and tourist centers is to be carried out.

In the Belorussian SSR, output of industrial production is to increase by 26-29 percent; engineering output by 1.5 times; mineral fertilizers by 1.3 times, including potash fertilizers by 1.4 times; cloth and butter by 1.2 times. The radio, electronics and instrument-making industries are to be developed at a priority rate. Expansion of the Gomel agricultural machine-building plant and the Brest carpet and cloth combine is to be completed. New capacities are to be commissioned at Novopolotsk Polimir Production Association. A conversion plant is to be built.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural production is to increase by 10-12 percent. Average annual production of grain is to total 7.8-8.1 million tons; of potatoes 12.5-13.5 million tons; slaughter weight of meat 950,000 to 1 million tons; of milk 6.5-6.7 million tons. Between 480,000 and 520,000 ha of excessively wet land and marshland is to be drained.

In the Uzbek SSR, industrial production is to increase by 28-31 percent. Electricity generation is to reach 44-45 billion kwh in 1985. Production of mineral fertilizers is to increase by 40 percent. Capacities for the production of copper and the extraction of lead and zinc ore at Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine, and capacities for the production of steel and rolled metal at the Bekabad plant are to be developed. Capacities are to be made operational at Tashkent tractor plant, Angren-2 GRES, at the cotton fabric combines in Andizhan and Nukus, in knitwear enterprises and other enterprises in the light and food industries.

The following totals will be produced in 1985: cotton and silk fabrics--560-570 million square meters; vegetable oil--480-485 thousand tons; canned fruit and vegetables--1-1.1 billion standard cans.

The annual average volume of gross agricultural production is to increase by 17-19 percent. Average annual production of raw cotton is to total no less than 5.9 million tons, to include 400-420 thousand tons of fine-fiber cotton. Grain production is to total 2.8-3 million tons; vegetables--2.4-2.5 million tons; carcass meat--400-410 thousand tons; milk--2.5-2.7 million tons; wool--20-21 thousand tons; a total of 2.25 million karakul pelts are to be produced. The development of viticulture and cucurbits and fruit growing is to be stepped up. The development of Karshi and Dzhizak steppes is to be continued. 450-465 thousand ha of irrigated land is to be brought into use. A total of 1.5 million hectares of pastureland is to be watered.

In the Kazakh SSR, industrial production is to increase by 22-25 percent. The development of the electricity supply industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the coal industry, the chemical industry, the petrochemical industry and the light and food industries is to be continued.

The following totals will be reached in 1985; coal production--134 million tons; electricity generation--90-95 billion kwh; rolled ferrous metal--5.1-5.3 million tons; cloth--208-210 million square meters. The first stage oil-refining will increase by 110 percent. Production of mineral fertilizers will increase by 30 percent.

The raw material base of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy will be strengthened. Capacities for the extraction of iron ore will be put into operation at Kacharovo ore concentration combine. Ore extraction will be stepped up at Zhayrem polymetallic deposit. Geological prospecting for oil and gas will be expanded in west Kazakhstan. The development of oil deposits on the Bazachi Peninsula will be speeded up. New capacities for the extraction of phosphorites will be brought into use in the Karatau Basin and in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. New capacities for the production of yellow phosphorous and mineral fertilizers will be commissioned.

Construction of the Chimkent oil refinery will be completed. In the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex coal estraction and alumina production will be stepped up, construction will continue of large GRESes with a capacity of 4 million each. The second stage of the oil refinery will be put into operation. Reconstruction of Pavlodar tractor works will be essentially completed.

The average annual gross agricultural production is to increase by 11-13 percent. Average annual production totals will be as follows: Grain--28-29 million tons; carcass meat--1.2-1.3 million tons; milk--4.9-5 million tons; wool--110,000-115,000 tons. A total of 2.5 million karakul pelts will be produced. Measures are to be taken to ensure steady production of grain, especially of hard and strong varieties of wheat, and groat crops. The further development of livestock raising, mainly through meat livestock raising and fine-fleeced sheep breeding, must be implemented.

The construction of networks of linked water conduits for agriculture must be continued and 400,000-420,000 ha of irrigated land be used. In the desert and semidesert areas 15 million ha of pastures are to be irrigated.

In the Georgian SSR industrial production must be increased by 30-33 percent, electricity output by 20 percent, engineering output by 60 percent, the chemical industry by 50 percent and the light and food industry by 30 percent, including a 70-percent increase in fruit and vegetable conserves. The accelerated growth of the electrical engineering, electronics and radio engineering industries as well as that of instrument making must be ensured. A works to manufacture equipment for cable-car lifts is to be built.

The construction of the Zhinvali hydroelectric scheme has to be completed. The construction of Khudoni GES has to be continued and the construction of the Namakhvani GES must be started.

New capacities for the processing of tea, grapes and the bottling of mineral water will be put into operation. The annual average gross agricultural output has to be raised by 22-24 percent. Agricultural specialization in viticulture, tea-growing and subtropical fruit-growing must be continued. The annual average production of grain should be increased to no fewer than 740,000 tons, high-grade tea to no fewer than 466,000 tons and grapes to 1-1.1 million tons, the production of meat--slaughter weight--to no fewer than 160,000 tons and milk to no fewer than 710,000 tons.

The work on draining and subsequent use of the Kolkhida depression, over an area of 35,000 ha, and the irrigation of land over an area of 60,000 ha, must be implemented.

Work on the strengthening of the Black Sea shore must be carried out. The construction of the Caucasus road pass must be completed. The construction of the Marabda-Akhalkalaki Railway must be continued. The resort areas and tourist bases are to be developed.

In the Azerbaijan SSR industrial production is to be increased by 29-32 percent, engineering production by approximately 60 percent. The structure of industry must continue to be improved by means of the accelerated development of the electrical engineering, instrument-making, radio engineering, electronics and other branches of industry which ensure the fullest use of manpower resources.

Works for making deep-sea platforms, industrial automation and telemechanics equipment are to be built. The construction of the plants of the Azerektroterm Association and the specialized motor vehicle works has to be completed.

The reserves of oil and gas have to be boosted to stabilize their extraction. The reconstruction of the Baku oil industry equipment plants must be effected. The Shamkhor GES and Azerbaijan GRES have to be put into operation as have new capacities at chemical enterprises in the town of Sumgait. The Yevlakh-Belokany Railway is to be constructed.

In 1985 the generation of electricity has to reach 20 billion kwh. The volume of production in the light and food industry has to be increased by approximately 30 percent; the range of products from these industries must be expanded and their quality improved. Capacities for the production of fabrics, carpets and carpeting items, conserves and food concentrates have to be boosted. New plants for processing grapes must be put into operation.

The annual average volume of gross agricultural production should be increased by 15-17 percent. The annual average production of raw cotton amounting to no fewer than 600,000 tons, 1.3-1.4 million tons of grapes, 1.1 million tons of grain, 850,000-900,000 tons of vegetables, no fewer than 150,000 tons of meat, carcass weight, and 850,000-860,000 tons of milk have to be ensured; 80,000 ha of irrigated land must be utilized.

In the Lithuanian SSR the output of industrial production has to be increased by 21-24 percent, electricity generation must be doubled, oil refining must be quadrupled and the processing of meat and dairy conserves must rise by 150 percent. The electronics and radio-engineering industry is to be developed at an accelerated rate. The production of computer equipment, fabrics and furniture must be expanded. The quality and range of fish-food products must be improved.

The commissioning of the first stage of the Ignalina AES, the Vilnius No 3 TETS, and the second stage of the Mazeikiai oil refinery has to be ensured. The reconstruction of enterprises for the industrial processing of flax has to be implemented.

The annual average volume of gross agricultural produce has to be increased by 8-10 percent. An annual average production of grain amounting to 3.2-3.4 million tons, 2.3-2.5 million tons of potatoes, 500,000-520,000 tons of meat, carcass weight, and 2.8-2.9 million tons of milk has to be ensured. An area of 440,000-460,000 ha of waterlogged land and bog must be drained.

In the Moldavian SSR industrial output is to be increased by 30-33 percent. The further development of the agroindustrial complex must be ensured. The construction of the color television works and the Rezina cement works should be completed. The construction of works for making tomato-picking machines and the mechanization of work in orchards and vineyards has to be developed.

The annual average gross agricultural output has to be raised by 20-22 percent. The annual average production of grain amounting to 3.5-3.8 million tons, 4.1-4.2 million tons of sugar beet, 310,000-320,000 tons of sunflower seed, 1.4-1.6 million tons of fruit and berries, 1.3-1.4 million tons of vegetables, 1.5-1.6 million tons of grapes, no fewer than 300,000-310,000 tons of meat, carcass weight, and 1.25-1.35 million tons of milk has to be ensured; 120,000 ha of irrigated land has to be utilized.

In the Latvian SSR industrial output has to be increased by 15-18 percent. The accelerated growth of the electronics industry, instrument making and the production of communications devices and the improvement in quality and expansion of the range of fish products must be ensured. The production of top and first-class quality household radio sets must be stepped up. Capacities for the centralized manufacture of products for use in other industries should be developed. The technical refitting of the light industry has to be effected. The construction of the Daugavpils GES must be developed. The development of sea ports is to be continued.

The annual average volume of agricultural produce must be increased by 12-14 percent. The annual average grain output must be increased to no fewer than 2-2.1 million tons; of potatoes to 1.7-1.8 million tons; of meat, carcass weight, to 300,000-310,000 tons; of milk to 1.8-1.9 million tons. Work on improving waterlogged lands must take place on an area of 280,000-290,000 ha.

In the Kirghiz SSR industrial output is to increase by 21-24 percent. Construction of the Kurpsay GES is to be completed. Capacities are to be put on load at Tash-Kumyr GES. Construction of a tin mining enterprise is to be started, and a gold mining combine is to be put into operation. The electronics industry is to be developed, and there is to be a 20-percent increase in the output of fabrics. Construction of a carpet combine is to be completed.

The average annual gross output of agricultural production is to be increased by 8-10 percent. There is to be further development of breeding fine-fleeced and semifine-fleeced sheep, and the fodder base for livestock raising is to be strengthened by making use of mountain pastures. Average annual grain production is to be raised to 1.4-1.6 million tons; carcass meat to 170,000 tons; milk to at least 700,000 tons; and wool to 33,000-35,000 tons. At least 75,000 ha of irrigated land is to be utilized. Construction is to be completed of the Papan Reservoir and 500,000 ha of pastures are to be irrigated. Scientific research, planning and survey work is to be carried out for the comprehensive use of the mineral, land, water and energy resources in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast and the Chu Valley area.

In the Tadzhik SSR industrial production is to be increased by 24-27 percent. In the south Tadzhik territorial production complex construction is to continue on the Yavan electrochemical works, and new capacities are to be put into operation at the aluminium works. Construction of Rogun GES is to be developed, and Baypaza GES is to be put into operation. Output of elecricity in the republic is to be increased to 16 billion kwh. The cotton textiles combine in Dushanbe and the silk textile combine in Leninabad are to be reequipped. Output of cotton fabrics is to increase by 30 percent, and canned fruit and vegetable production is to increase by 20 percent. The average annual gross agricultural production is to increase by 12-14 percent. Average annual grain production is to be at least 315,000 tons; raw cotton 910,000-920,000 tons including 315,000 - 320,000 tons of fine fiber varieties; carcass meat--110,000 tons; and milk--520,000 tons. Orchards and viticulture are to be developed. Work is to be carried out on irrigating lands on an area of 50,000-55,000 ha. Work is to continue on reclaiming the Dangara Steppe.

In the Armenian SSR industrial production is to increase by 29-32 percent. There is to be an increase in the share of the radio-engineering and electronics industry, instrument making and machine-tool building. Capacities are to be put into operation at Razdan mechanical engineering works. A work for manufacturing fork-lift trucks is to be built, and a perfume factory is to be built. Reconstruction is to be carried out of enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry. Construction of the Idzevan-Razdan Railway is to be completed. There is to be an extension of capacities for bottling mineral waters. The average annual gross agricultural production is to be increased by 10-12 percent.

There is to be an average annual production of at least 310,000 tons of grain; of grapes--240,000-260,000 tons; of vegetables--400,000-430,000 tons; of meat, carcass weight--95,000 tons; and of milk--520,000 tons. Production of fruit, berries and essential oils is to be expanded and 30,000 ha of irrigated lands are to be utilized.

In the Turkmen SSR industrial production is to be increased by 21-24 percent, electric power by 80 percent. Priority development is to be ensured of the chemical, light and food industries and of engineering. Work is to be expanded on exploratory and exploitation drilling for oil and gas. Gas output is to reach 81-83 billion cubic meters. Chardzhou oil refinery and the Turkmen nitrogen fertilizer works are to be put into operation, and there is to be a continuing increase in the capacities at the Mary GRES. There is to be a 100-percent increase in oil refining. Production of mineral fertilizers is to increase by 180 percent. A start is to be made on the construction of graphite electrode works in Tashauz. Construction is to be completed of a carpet combine in Bezmein, and a nonwoven-fabric factory in Chardzhou. Reequipment of the cotton textile combine in Ashkhabad is to be carried out. Production of vegetable oil is to increase by 70 percent.

There is to be a 14-16 percent increase in the average annual gross agricultural production. There is to be an average annual production of at least 380,000 tons of grain; of raw cotton--1.21-1.23 million tons, including 290,000-300,000 tons of fine-fibre cotton; of meat, in deadweight--at least 90,000 tons; of milk--at least 325,000 tons; and 1.25 million karakul pelts. Production of grapes is to increase, particularly in the table and seedless varieties.

The construction of the Karakum Canal is to be continued; 90-93,000 ha of irrigated land is to be made available; and 6.0 million ha of pastures are to be irrigated.

In the Estonian SSR industrial production is to increase by 14-17 percent. There are to be particularly rapid rates of development in the shale, chemicals, electronics, instrument-making and electrical engineering industries. There is to be an increase in production of furniture and whole-milk products. There is to be a continuation of the development of fishing and marine transport. Work is to be stepped-up on the reequipment of the shale-processing industry. The Kremgolmskaya Manufaktura cotton textile combine and other enterprises of the light and food industries are to be reconstructed.

The average annual gross agricultural production is to be increased by 11-13 percent. The average annual production of grain is to reach 1.4-1.45 million tons; of potatoes--1.3-1.4 million tons; of meat, in deadweight--210,000-215,000 tons; and of milk--1.2-1.3 million tons. Waterlogged land is to be drained on an area of 100,000-110,000 ha.

Development of Foreign Economic Relations

There is to be a further development of foreign trade and of economic, scientific and technological cooperation with foreign countries. There is to be a rational utilization of the advantage of international division of labor and of opportunities for foreign economic relations to raise the efficiency of public-sector production. There is to be a comprehensive development of mutually-beneficial trade, economic, scientific and technological relations with socialist countries.

There is to be active participation in the further deepening of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-states. There is to be a consistent implementation of long-term special-purpose programs for cooperation between the CEMA member-countries aimed at solving the most important problems in the development of the power industry, the fuel and raw material industries, engineering, agriculture, transport, production of consumer goods, and also of bilateral long-term programs for the specialization and coordination of production.

There is to be an improvement in direct relations between industrial ministries, production associations, enterprises and organizations of the USSR and the CEMA member-countries which are taking part in cooperation. The responsibility of ministries, production associations, enterprises and organizations is to be enhanced, to meet their commitments in the sphere of foreign economic relations. There is to be a broader introduction of unified standards and norms.

New possibilities are to be discovered for the development of cooperation for rational utilization of scientific, technological and production potential and of the material, financial and manpower resources of the countries of the socialist community, with a view to jointly solving problems of intensification of the economies and creating additional commodity resources.

There is to be a long-term and equal development of mutually-beneficial trade and comprehensive economic, scientific, technological and other relations between the Soviet Union and the developing countries. Economic and technical assistance will continue to be given to these countries in the construction of industrial enterprises, and of energy, agricultural and other projects which will strengthen their economic and political independence.

Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and from the need to strengthen relaxation of international tension, stable, mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific and technological relations are to be maintained with the capitalist countries which show interest in cooperating with the Soviet Union. There is to be a continuation of the fulfillment of existing agreements and the conclusion of new ones in the field of implementing large-scale projects in the fuel, metallurgical and chemical industries and in other sectors of the national economy. Other ways are to be sought for developing cooperation with these countries.

An active part is to be taken in the resolution of international problems in the sphere of raw materials, fuel and power, food, environmental protection, the peaceful conquest of space, the utilization of the resources of the world's oceans and the improvement, on a just and equitable basis, of international economic relations.

Work is to be continued on the development of production for export. The structure of exports is to be improved, primarily by increasing the production and supply of engineering output and other finished articles which meet the requirements of the foreign market. Their technical level and quality are to be raised continually, and supplies of more highly processed goods for export are to be expanded.

In the sphere of imports, rational utilization is to be made of the opportunities of the international division of labor to speed up scientific and technical progress, and to more fully satisfy the requirements of the national economy for advanced equipment, the latest technological processes, and raw and intermediate materials, as well as the demand of the population for consumer goods.

Improvement of Administration and Raising the Standard of Management in All Sectors of the Economy

The administration of the national economy is to be improved consistently, taking note of increasing scales of production, increasingly complex economic links, and the requirements of the scientific and technical revolution, with the aim of making the maximum use of the possibilities and the advantages of the economy of mature socialism. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, a complex of measures is to be introduced for improving the working of the economy and increasing its effect on raising efficiency and quality.

The organizational structure of administration, and the style and methods of work, are to be improved. The administration of the national economy is to be aimed at fulfilling the party's decisions on the country's economic and social development, at stepping up the transfer of the economy on to a path of intensive development, and at raising the living standards of the people.

The role of planning as a central link in the administration of the national economy is to be enhanced. The significance of the 5-year plan is to be increased, since it is the main instrument for implementing the party's economic policy, together with the social direction of the plans. The level of centralized planning is to be raised. Internal production reserves and the modern achievements of scientific and technical progress are to receive fuller consideration in the plans. Planning is to ensure the correct determination of the priority of tasks and the selection of the most effective ways of achieving high national economic results. Special purpose integrated programs are to be used more widely as organic constituent parts of the long-term plans of the state for economic and social development. Their basic relevance and orientation toward the achievement of final results is to be raised along with the resolution of specific scientific and technical, economic and social problems.

Efficient systems for administering programs are to be set up and brought into operation. An integrated approach is to be applied to planning the development of interconnected branches of the national economy and economic regions of the country. The development of balanced planned tasks in all indicators is to be ensured. For these purposes, progressive technical-economic norms are to be utilized. At all levels of economic leadership, improved, planned indices are to be introduced and differentiated with regard to the specific nature of the branch. These should more fully reflect and stimulate the growth of production and raise its efficiency, labor productivity, product quality and saving in work time, metal, energy and other resources.

The efficacy of territorial planning and its role in the development of regions are to be raised. Planning and leadership of the territorial production complexes are to be improved. Unified legal bases are to be laid down for the creation and interdepartmental administration of territorial production complexes and industrial centers.

The organization of planning, and the structure, form and method of work of planning organs are to be improved. An automated system of plan calculations is to be introduced and utilized efficiently.

The responsibility of the ministries and departments of the USSR, the councils of ministers of the union republics, and of associations for the validity of plans and for their punctual presentation to their executors is to be raised.

The economy drive is to be stepped up. Financial autonomy is to be strengthened. Socialist property is to be increased and utilized more efficiently for the further growth of the country's economy and raising the well-being of Soviet people. In all sectors of the national economy, a strict economy drive and thrift are to be ensured. More regard is to be paid to the time factor. Tasks set are to be fulfilled expeditiously. A resolute struggle is to be waged against bad management and wastefulness. The role, and the responsibility for this, are to be raised for ministries, departments and other administrative bodies.

At all levels of management a system of measures directed at the better use of all types of resources, labor, energy, raw and intermediate materials, equipment and production capacities and reduction of various losses and wastage and eradication of nonproductive expenditure is to be implemented. Financial autonomy is to be developed and strengthened comprehensively, on the basis of the tasks of the 5-year plan and long-term economic norms. Special attention is to be paid to raising the output capital ratio and to reducing the cost of production. The role of this index is to be intensified substantially in estimating the activity of, and providing incentives for, the collectives of enterprises and associations. An increase is to be achieved in the profitability of production and the eradication of unprofitability, and the raising of profits--above all through reduction in cost, growth in labor productivity and improvement in the quality of output.

The forms of financial autonomy relations and the mutual economic interest of, and responsibility for, the fulfillment of planned tasks and contractual pledges between suppliers and consumers and also between customers and contractors are to be improved. The efficiency of the financial autonomy system of work organization in scientific-research, planning, design and technological organizations, and in associations and enterprises for developing, mastering and introducing new equipment on the basis of order schedules is to be improved.

Requirements are to be made more stringent as regards the efficiency of and the rapid rate of return on new equipment, output and new construction sites. The setting of norms is to be improved substantially for all production resoruces. There is to be a systematic reexamination of obsolete norms and the introduction of progressive norms corresponding to the modern standard of equipment, technology and organization of production and labor. The mobilizing role of technically validated norms is to be intensified in the implementation of the economy drive and the strengthening of financial autonomy. The improvement of the system of material incentives is to be continued, taking into account the specific contribution of each labor collective and individual worker to the results achieved. Efficient forms are to be developed for providing incentives for collectives to fulfill and overfulfill planned tasks with a smaller number of industrial, office and professional workers and through making savings on the wage bill to stimulate growth in labor productivity and improve the quality of work.

The role of financial and credit levers in the intensification of production, the strengthening of financial autonomy and the stepping up of the economy drive is to be enhanced. They are to be utilized more actively in the resolution of tasks for speeding up the development and introduction of highly efficient new equipment as well as removing obsolete equipment from production; increasing the output of consumer goods and the rendering of services to the population, the mobilization of internal economic reserves and the eradication of nonproductive expenditure and losses.

Pricing is to be improved in branches of the national economy as an important instrument of planned management. There is to be a stepping up of the stimulating effect of wholesale prices on improving the quality of goods and speeding up the mastering of new, highly efficient equipment, or replacing obsolete equipment, and the more rational utilization of production resources, and on reducing output costs. State price control is to be strengthened.

The standard and efficiency of accounting and statistics must be raised. Accounting documentation and accountability in all sections of the national economy, as applied to present-day requirements for management, planning and analysis of economic activity with the efficient utilization of computer equipment, should be perfected.

The style and methods of directing the economy should be improved on the basis of Leninist principles of management. Exactingness should be increased; we must learn to work more efficiently and manage more efficiently. The level of organizational work, efficiency and ability to take quick decisions in all sections should be raised. Progressive methods and advanced experience of management must be generalized and introduced more actively.

Initiative, socialist enterprise and the ability to see into the future and to mobilize collectives of working people for the tackling of existing tasks should be developed among cadres in every possible way.

Infringements of the rights of associations and enterprises should not be allowed, nor should petty tutelage and the bureaucratic issuing of orders and decrees to their managers and specialists be tolerated. Every worker should be educated in a spirit of collectivism and of a thrifty attitude toward public property. The economic training of cadres must be perfected, socialist legality in economic relations should be strictly observed, and legal work should be improved.

An uncompromising struggle should be waged against manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism, narrow departmental interests and the giving of priority to local interests.

The responsibility of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and their directors should be raised for the tasks entrusted to them and for work achievements, for ensuring the fulfillment without fail of plans and decisions taken by those organs which issue directives, and for the strict observance of state plan and financial discipline.

The efficacy of economic sanctions for nonfulfillment of plan tasks and contract commitments and for the irrational expenditure of material and financial resources should be increased. A considerable improvement in labor discipline, order and good organization in production--an indispensable condition for the successful fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and for the further growth of the well-being of Soviet people--should be achieved.

The full and rational use of worktime in each production sector and in the services sphere should be ensured. Measures should be implemented to retain cadres and reduce the turnover of the workforce. Forms of material and moral sanctions against those who infringe discipline should be used more widely. [paragraph continues]

There must be a resolute eradication of instances of a conciliatory and liberal attitude toward persons violating law and order and the rules of socialist communal relations, toward those who shirk socially useful work and who get rich at the expense of the state, at the expense of honest workers. The monitoring of management results in all sectors of the economy should be stepped up. Supervistory and auditing work should be perfected.

The role of the people's control organs, accounting and departmental supervision in ensuring state discipline, safeguarding socialist property and the observance of a policy of economy should be enhanced.

The work of management organization should be improved; expenditures on its maintenance should be cut back and those sections which are superfluous and duplicate each other should be resolutely removed. The quality and efficiency of management's world should be raised. Rational working methods should be more actively propagated. Office work is to be improved and fuller use made of computer and other organizational equipment; the further development of the network of automated control systems and computer centers for collective use, and the raising of their efficiency, should be ensured by continuing their integration into a unified state system of information gathering and processing for accounting, planning and management.

The organizational structure of management should be perfected.

Measures aimed at overcoming poor departmental liaison and combining more fully industrial and territorial management should be implemented. The coordination of the activities of central, industrial and local organs of management must be improved in the interests of an efficient solution to the key problems of the national economy's development.

The management of scientific and technical progress should be perfected. The development of the network of scientific production associations should be continued. The general schemes for sector management that have been drawn up in industry must be refined in conformity with the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks.

Organizational structures should be systematically improved and the efficiency of the work of production and industrial associations should be raised on the basis of further concentration, specialization and cooperation.

The drawing up and implementation of general schemes for management in capital construction should be completed.

The building ministries' sphere of activity should be precisely determined. The tendency to divide management into compartments should be avoided and the number of small independent organizations must be reduced. The network of production building-and-assembly associations which comprehensively implement the construction and handing over for operation of capacities and projects must be developed.

Work on perfecting the management of agriculture must be continued. State cooperative, intersovkhoz and kolkhoz-sovkhoz associations and other agroindustrial organizations must be developed.

An efficient direction of the unified food complex must be ensured, perfecting the system of plan indices and material incentives. Management of production, storage, processing, deliveries and marketing of agricultural produce must be organized in a way as to maintain the interest of the workers from each of these sections in high quality produce reaching the consumer.

The management of material and technical supplies should be perfected. Progressive forms and methods of production and economic interrelations between associations and enterprises, organs of material and technical supplies, transport and other organizations should be developed. Their mutual material responsibility for the timely and high-quality fulfillment of plan tasks and commitments for the deliveries and transport of output in accordance with consumers' orders and long-term contracts should be increased.

The organizational structure of trade management and that of the sectors of culture and consumer services for the population, housing and public services, and nature protection work should be improved. In doing so, the starting point should be the need to satisfy more fully the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people. The role of the Soviets of people's deputies in developing and organizing the work of these sectors should be increased.

The management of external economic activity should be perfected.

The initiative and creative activity of the working people in running the economy should be developed. The role of workers' collectives in running and planning production, solving questions of cadres training, improving workers' working and living conditions, strengthening discipline and inculcating a communist attitude to work should be increased. The significance of standing production conferences and general assemblies of workers' collectives should be enhanced.

Measures should be taken to further spread the brigade form of organization and remuneration of work and to raise its efficiency. The movement for extending servicing zones and mastering related trades should be developed.

The organization of socialist competition should be improved and its efficiency raised. It should be directed toward fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans and ensuring a high quality of work, increased labor productivity and the implementation of a policy of economy. A spirit of competition, comradely cooperation and mutual aid should be developed among working people.

A movement should be mounted for drawing up and fulfilling augmented plans exceeding the tasks of the 5-year plan set for the corresponding year. The role of ministries and departments in creating the necessary conditions for the successful realization of augmented plans should be raised.

The organization of competition between collectives of enterprises supplying raw and intermediate materials and subcontracted articles and collectives of related works and factories turning out finished products should be perfected. Competition between workers should be developed on the basis of personal and brigade production plans.

The connection between material and moral incentives and the results of socialist competition for increased productivity and quality of work should be reinforced. Publicity for competition should be increased. Production front-rankers and innovators should be accorded honor and respect. The use of mentors should be developed. Timely generalization and systematic propagation of front-ranking experience should be ensured.

The economic policy which the party is submitting for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties reflects the fundamental, vital interests of the Soviet people. It ensures the steady advance of our society along the path of enhancing the well-being of the working people and of creating the material and technical base of communism. Having received the complete approval and support of the Soviet people, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" are the base for drawing up the state plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period. For the fulfillment of the tasks set, it is necessary to make skillful use of the inexhaustible strength of the Soviet system, the immense production and scientific and technical potential, and the rich natural resources of the country.

Sharply increasing the efficiency of production and placing all reserves at the service of the national economy is the duty of party, state and economic organs, of all public organizations, of the workers' collectives and of each Soviet man.

The toil of workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia creates material and spiritual assets and increases the country's national wealth. Society can distribute only what has been produced. Thus the higher the results of work the more the might of the socialist homeland will grow stronger, the more fully the personal and social needs are met, the higher the living standard of Soviet people will be.

Fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan requires perfecting organizational and political work. Exactingness toward cadres must be raised for the fulfillment of set tasks, for a high level of organization and efficiency in work, and strict adherence to plan discipline in all sections from enterprise to ministry. Raising the level of management and inculcating efficiency, responsibility and initiative in cadres is an indispensable condition for achieving production successes.

The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, the kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, and the primary party organizations have an obligation to mobilize the working people into fulfilling without fail the plan tasks in each production collective from the first days of the 5-year plan period; to perfect the style and method of work, displaying intolerance of bureaucracy and red tape.

It is necessary to educate workers in a spirit of high awareness and responsibility for the task assigned and of a profound understanding of the importance of everyone's contribution to resolving the tasks of improving efficiency of production and achieving high final economic results. Each workers' collective should interpret the course toward improving efficiency as an affair of close concern to it and as an indispensable condition for successful progress.

Nationwide socialist competition for the implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the complete mobilization of production reserves, the introduction as soon as possible of the achievements of science and technology and the rational use of all that has been created by the people's work, is to be mounted with new force. Everywhere one has access to advanced experience in management: It should be assimilated by all enterprises and organizations.

A responsible role in implementing the plans outlined by the party belongs to the soviets of people's deputies which, in acocrdance with the USSR Constitution, possess extensive rights. The millions of deputies are a wide aktiv, a great creative force which should be used in every possible way. The soviets' participation in drafting plans and in exercising control over their fulfillment and for the strict observance of soviet laws should become more active. They are called upon to increase their influence on the development of production in the public sector and to devote more attention to increasing output of consumer goods, to the development of public education, public health, housing and culture and welfare service construction, trade, consumer services and public catering.

At the stage of developed socialism the significance of trade unions as a school of control, a school of management, and a school of communism increases. They are called upon to make their worthy contribution to fulfilling the 5-year plan, involving the working people more widely in production management and in resolving varied economic and social tasks; to inculcate in them the feeling that they are the masters of production, to raise the efficiency of socialist competition; to constantly concern themselves about people's working, living and leisure conditions; and to exercise strict control over the observance of labor legislation and collective agreements.

Great tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan face the Leninist Komsomol, the loyal assistant of the party, and all Soviet youth. At factories, construction sites and in the fields, in the sphere of science and culture, education and health care, in all sections of building communism, the Komsomol is called upon to lead young people in the struggle to fulfill and exceed plan targets; to inculcate in them Soviet patriotism, a feeling of love for the socialist homeland, and a striving to acquire knowledge and assimilate the achievements of science, technology and culture, and to introduce all that is new and progressive in production.

The successfull fulfillment of the 5-year plan will ensure that the country's economic potential is further increased, that the people's well-being is enhanced, and that the defense might of the Soviet state is maintained at the due level. It will enhance the country's international prestige still further and will promote the strengthening of the world socialist system and the cohesion of all forces fighting for peace and social progress.

The 26th CPSU Congress expresses firm confidence that under the leadership of Lenin's party the Soviet people will score new achievements in building communism and the strengthening of the might of our homeland.